LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
1800

Improvements since the year 1811. —

1. Water works on Schuylkill, which raise the water of that river to reservoirs, higher than any house in the City. Water only which are used. —

2. Three handsome Episcopal churches. one of them Gothic architecture

3. The Bank of the U. States of Marble

4. The Commercial Bank, of Marble

5. There are now 12 Presbyterian Churches. — The first and oldest Soc: have erected one in Washington

Square, called a handsome
structure in Academy St has
a steeple. –
6 Academy of Natural Science
7 Second Universalist Church,
handsome. – Three Quaker
meeting Houses.
8 4 or 5 African Churches
9 Musical fund Hall.
10. Asylum for deaf and dumb.
11 African Asylum –
12 Indigent women's Asylum
all handsome buildings
13. Custom House
14 Mariner's church
15 New Prison – cost $380,000
16 Naval Asylum –
17 Two new Theatres
one handsome Unitarian
Church

18 Four large Schools for
gratuitous instruction, at
the expense of the City and County.
19 Two bridges over the river
Schuylkill. one 550 long
on arches. - the other, of
one arch of 340 feet
20 Three Dispensaries for
gratuitous medical attendance
21 Athenaeum
22 Apprentices' library
23 Savings fund Society
24 Fire Savings Soc'y.
25 College of Pharmacy.
26 Mercantile Library
27 Religious Missionary Societies
foreign & Domestic.
28 Bible Societies. —

29. Horticultural Society

30 Soc: for promoting the Culture of Silk

31 Numerous Charitable Associations.

Lastly. — The Public Squares have all been inclosed, planted, and laid out in gravel walks.

SCH
Gray's
Road
PASSYUNK
Street
Long
Lane
Square
Irish
Lane
Federal
Shippens
Lane

THE

PICTURE

OF

PHILADELPHIA,

GIVING AN ACCOUNT OF ITS ORIGIN, INCREASE AND IMPROVEMENTS

IN ARTS, SCIENCES, MANUFACTURES,

COMMERCE AND REVENUE.

WITH A COMPENDIOUS

VIEW OF ITS SOCIETIES,

LITERARY, BENEVOLENT, PATRIOTIC, & RELIGIOUS.

ITS POLICE—THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS—THE PRISON AND PENETENTIARY SYSTEM—INSTITUTIONS, MONIED AND CIVIL—MUSEUM.

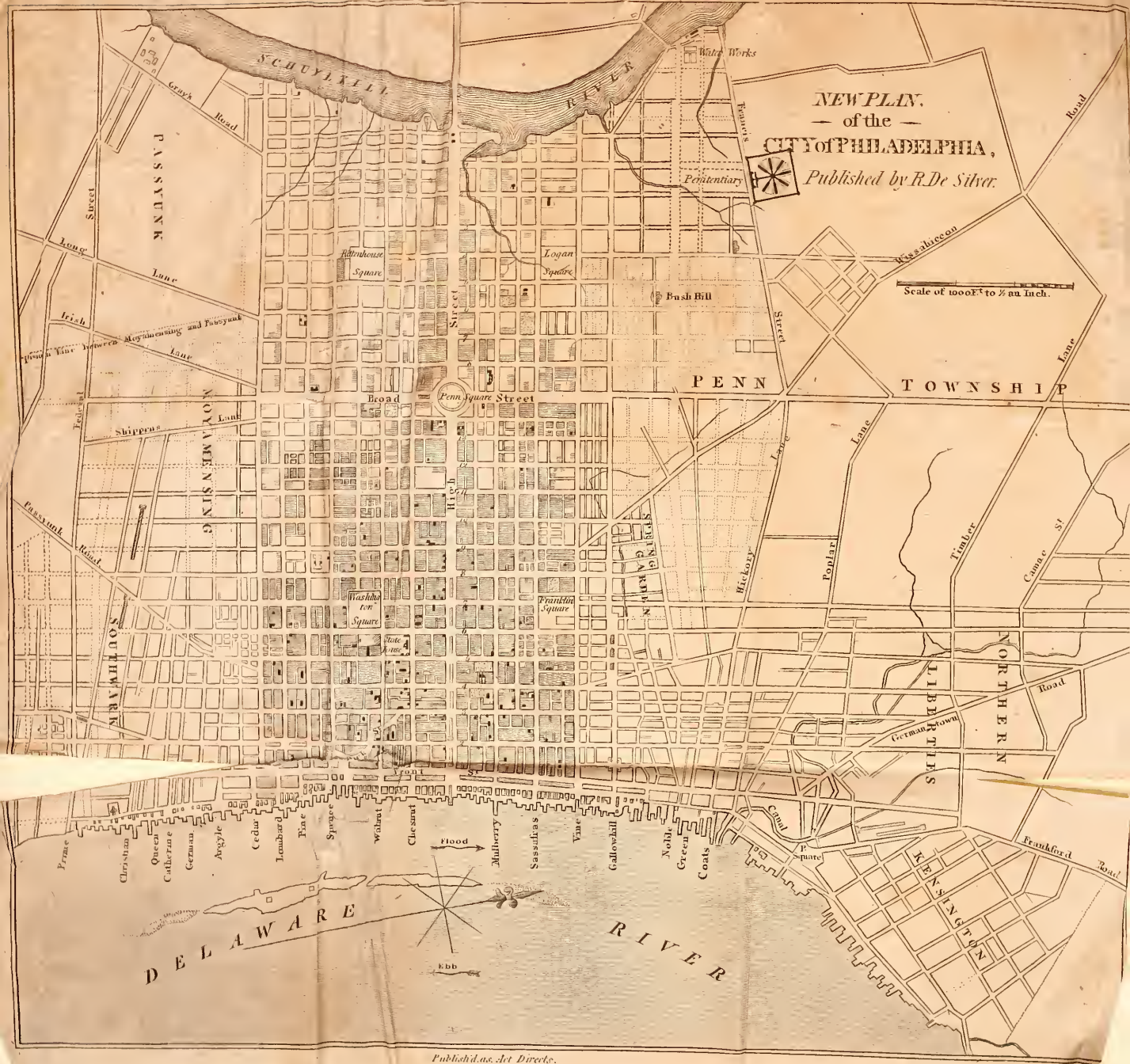
BY JAMES MEASE, M. D.

PHILADELPHIA:

PUBLISHED BY B. & T. KITE, No. 20, N. THIRD-STREET.

For Sale by them and Joseph Delaplaine.

1811.



Published as Act Directs.

F158
.44
.M4
1811a

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the seventeenth day of September, in the thirty-sixth year of the independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1811, Benjamin and Thomas Kite, of the said district, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof they claim as proprietors, in the words following, to wit: "The Picture of Philadelphia, giving an account of its origin, increase and improvements in arts, sciences, manufactures, commerce and revenue. With a compendious view of its societies, literary, benevolent, patriotic, and religious. Its police—the public buildings—the prison and penetentiary system—institutions, monied and civil—museum. By James Mease, M. D."

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned." And also to the Act, entitled, "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

GIFT
ESTATE OF
WILLIAM C. RIVES
APRIL, 1940

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PREFACE.

IN composing a work like the present, the author is of opinion that the chief object ought to be the multiplication of facts, and that the reflections arising out of them, should be left to the reader. He has, therefore, avoided making any remarks upon subjects treated of, except in a few instances where they were in a measure drawn from him by the occasion, and where it was thought they would elucidate what had preceded. Aware of the inaccuracy of tradition, he has cautiously admitted some narrations of occurrences among the early settlers, and has intentionally omitted others which, after a minute investigation, he found could not be supported. He is conscious, however, that he might have rendered his detail of "old times" more interesting, if he had been favoured with the documents which, he supposes, must remain in the families of the original settlers, and which he flattered himself would have been offered, when it was known that an attempt was about to be made to trace the progress of the city from its settlement to the present time.

Upon some subjects he has forborn to speak, because he found that in considering them, he could not be moderate. He will only mention one; the public squares:—the prostitution of which, in the

thickly settled parts of the city, and the neglect to enclose and plant the rest, in order to prepare for the comfort and health of a population, rapidly increasing, loudly call for reprehension.—European nations will hear with astonishment, that out of the five squares, expressly set apart, by the benevolent founder of the city, for the purpose of public walks, and the salutary recreation of future generations, not one has been exclusively appropriated to its destined object!—that parts of some of them have been applied to the most injurious uses; and that even an open space near the Delaware, in the southern part of the city, also left for general benefit, has been rented for a board yard!!

The example set by the city of New York is praise-worthy in the highest degree, and deserving of imitation by a city which boasts, (and with much propriety), of many excellent establishments, tending to promote and preserve health and general comfort.

PICTURE

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

INTRODUCTORY HISTORY.

WE are indebted for the discovery of the river Delaware, to the commercial spirit which was roused in England by Sir Walter Raleigh, in the year 1584. Some of the expeditions of that enterprising, but unfortunate man, were attended with singular calamity; but the hopes of better fortune, induced others to persevere in exploring the same quarter of the globe; and in consequence of the success that attended the voyages of some private adventurers from England to the northern parts of the present United States, application was made to King James the first, by several merchants to incorporate them for the purpose of trading to Virginia, by which name the country in general was known. Two companies were accordingly formed; one designated by the name of the *first Colony*, with liberty to begin their first settlements at any place between the 34th and 41st degrees of North latitude. A second Colony had permission to settle between 38° and 45° of North latitude:--This company taking the name of the

South Virginia company, commenced their first voyage in 1606, and discovered the Capes of Virginia, and proceeding up James river, planted themselves at James Town.

Henry Hudson, with the design of finding a North West passage to the East Indies, left the Texel in 1609, but it does not appear from his journals, whether he was employed by the E. India Company, or by an individual. Having failed in the object of his voyage, he followed the tract of the Cabots; coasted along the shores of Newfoundland, and proceeding southwardly, anchored off the Delaware.

In 1610, Thomas West, Lord Delawar, was appointed Governor by the South Virginia company, who falling in with the land about two degrees to the Northward of the Capes of Virginia, discovered a capacious Bay, and named it after himself.——

The Dutch government purchased the right of Hudson's discoveries, and incorporated a company in 1621, for trading to the country. The particular progress they made cannot now be ascertained, neither is it of much consequence. We know certainly, that they gave the name of New Netherlands to all the country from New York to the Delaware, and some distance south of it: and that in 1623 they took possession of the Delaware, which they named Zuydt river, in opposition to the Hudson, which was called North river. At that early period, they built fort Nassau, at, or near Gloucester, on the Jersey shore, about three miles below the present City of Philadelphia.

In 1627, the first colony of Swedes arrived, and landing at the interior cape of Delaware bay, named it Point Paradise. William Useling, a Dutchman who had previously visited the country, appears to have excited the Swedes, to emigrate to the new world,

and a large company was formed of the first people in Sweden, under whose auspices the enterprize was commenced.*

In 1630, under the direction of Peterson de Vries, the Dutch extended their settlements up the Delaware, on the Western side, as far as Bompt-Hook, the place now known by the name Bombay-Hook, which they called Swandale. The eastern cape of the bay they called Cape-May, after Cornelius Jacobs Maÿ, an early Dutch American navigator. The Bay was named Nieü Port May, and Godÿns Bay, from Samuel Godÿn, an eminent merchant of Amsterdam, who was greatly interested in the first settlement of the New Netherlands, and is frequently mentioned by P. de Vries in his account of the country.

In 1631, the Swedes built a fort on Manquas creek, and called it after their queen, Christiana: here they made their first regular settlement, which has been continued to the present time, and by the same name. They finally fixed their head quarters at Fort Gottemburgh, on the Island of Tinnicum, about twelve miles below the present City of Philadelphia.†

A church of wood was erected at Tinnicum, and consecrated September 4, 1646. The Swedes at that time had several small settlements higher up the river, and a few forts, viz. at Korsholin on Passajung; another on Manajung, (Schuylkill,) one at Chinsessing, (Kingsess.) On the Jersey side they built fort Elsinburgh, and settled various places between that and Cape May. The country generally, was called New Sweden: the river New Swedeland stream; and by these names they described the

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* Holm's description of New Sweden. Stockholm 1702.

† Near the Lazaretto.—The remains of the inhabitants are occasionally discovered there at this day.

country in the works which they published respecting it in Sweden. Governors were regularly appointed in Sweden. John Printz was their first Governor, and until 1654.

The Dutch built a fort at Hoerkill, on the west side of the Capes, in 1630, but appear to have given the preference to New York, as a place of residence, owing to the greater facilities it afforded for the purposes of commerce. They however, omitted no opportunity to assert their right to the country on the South River, as appears by a letter of Governor Kieft, from New Amsterdam, to P. Minuitts, Governor of New Sweden, in 1638: in which he asserts, "that the whole south river of New Netherlands, had been in the Dutch possession many years, above and below, beset with forts, and sealed with their blood."* And in 1642, the colonists from Maryland, having settled on Schuylkill, Keift fitted out two sloops to drive them away; a measure which the Swedes were either unwilling to undertake, or unable to accomplish. The mother countries, however, appear to have deemed it most prudent to permit the colonists to settle their own disputes; for in the treaty of peace between the Swedes and Dutch, in 1640, held at Stockholm, no notice was taken of American affairs.

In 1651, the Dutch erected a trading house on the spot where the town of New Castle is now situated. Printz, the Swedish governor, on Tinnicum, contented himself with formally protesting against the incroachment: but not accompanying his paper by more weighty considerations, he was disregarded. Risingh, his successor in the government, came before the fortress, fired a salute, and landed thirty men, who were entertained by the commandant as

* Smith's History of New York.

friends: but having discovered the weakness of the garrison, he seized upon it, and compelled some of the people to swear allegiance to his queen*. This conquest, however, was of short duration; for in the year 1655, the Dutch West India Company determining to recover their possessions, applied to the city of Amsterdam for assistance, and sent governor Stuyvezant with six or seven vessels, and seven hundred men, to the Delaware, where he arrived on the ninth of September. Having anchored his fleet, and landed the troops, a demand was made of the fort. The commander Suen Scutz, was a soldier by profession, and had lost a leg in the Dutch service. But though probably not deficient in courage, nor indisposed to defend his post, yet perceiving his forces so inferior to that of his enemy, as to render resistance of no avail, he prefered an honourable capitulation to the useless waste of human life. He therefore surrendered on the 16th September. Four fourteen pound cannon, five swivells, and some small arms, composed the list of offensive weapons found in the fort. Risingh commanded at Christiana, which also surrendered on the 25th of the same month. Finally, fort Gottemburgh, on Tinnicum, was delivered up, and razed: all the houses outside of the fort destroyed; and to prevent further attempts on the part of the Swedes, to regain possession, the officers and principal persons were shipped to New Amsterdam, and thence to Europe. Thus the Dutch became masters of all the country on the west side of the Delaware, which was for a time governed by the deputies of the Company's Director General at New Amsterdam, from whom the titles of many tracts of land may be traced to this day.

In 1664 Charles the Second of England gave a large tract of land including all the country known

* Holm's description of New Sweden.

by the name of New Netherlands to his brother James, Duke of York, under whose direction an expedition consisting of four ships and 300 men, commanded by Colonel Nicholls, was sent against the colony. After receiving possession of the fort at New Amsterdam, from Stuyvezant, he dispatched Sir Robert Carr with the ships to the Delaware, who experienced no opposition from the settlers, and on the first of October took possession of New-Amstel (now New Castle) after articles of capitulation, of the most liberal nature had been signed; Nicholls was appointed governor, and acted as such until the year 1688, when he was succeeded by Carr. In 1672 war having taken place between England and the Dutch, the latter sent a few ships against New-York. The commander Manning, through treachery surrendered the fort without resistance: the people on Delaware again changed masters, and sent deputies to New Amsterdam declaring their submission, but in the space of a few months in consequence of a treaty of peace between England and the States General, they were again restored to the British, and Captains Cantwell and Tom deputed by the government of New-York, to take possession of the country on the Delaware. A well known creek in Delaware, bears the name of the first, and a river in New-Jersey perpetuates that of the last.

Peace was thus restored to the harassed emigrants, who continued to extend their settlements up the river, and to cultivate the friendship of the natives.

The father of William Penn was an admiral in the service of England, and was second in command under James Duke of York in 1665, in the engagement with, and victory over the Dutch fleet commanded by Van Opdam. He had also served in several distinguished offices at home, and had lent a considerable sum of money to the crown. At the time of his death, there were also arrearages to a large amount due to him, for pay. William Penn himself had in

common with the religious persuasion of which he was a member, suffered considerable persecution; and perceiving an opportunity of obtaining some remuneration for his father's debts, and an assylum for himself and oppressed friends by a grant of part of the New World, petitioned King Charles the Second in June 1680 for a tract of land lying North of the patent previously granted to Lord Baltimore, bounded by the Delaware on the East. This request was accordingly granted, and letters patent for the desired tract passed the great Seal on the fourth of March 1681.

The considerations stated, were "the commendable desire of William Penn, to enlarge the British Empire, and promote useful commodities; to reduce the savage natives by just and gentle manners to the love of civil society and christian religion," together with "a regard to the memory and merits of his late father."

A brief account of the country was immediately published, and lands offered for sale on the low terms of forty shillings per hundred acres, and one shilling per annum for ever. Adventurers numerous, and many of them wealthy and respectable, soon offered, with whom, articles of agreement were entered into and published under the title of "conditions or concessions" chiefly respecting rules of settlement, a just and friendly conduct towards the natives, with some injunctions as to the preservation of internal order, and keeping the peace, agreeably to the customs, usages and laws of England.

In May 1681 Penn detached Markham, his relation with a small emigration in order to take possession of the country and to prepare it for a more numerous Colony.*

In April 1682 was published "the first frame of government of the province, consisting of twenty-

* Chalmer's annals, p. 640.

four articles. A body of laws was also agreed upon in England with the adventurers, and published in the succeeding month. They were partly of a political, partly of a moral, and partly of an economical nature, and have been noticed by an acute historian, as "doing honour to their wisdom as statesmen, to their morals as men, to their spirit as Colonists." "A plantation" he adds, "reared on such a seed plot, could not fail to grow with rapidity, to advance to maturity, to attract notice of the world.*

Three ships with a body of adventurers sailed in 1681, two of which arrived that year. One, the Bristol Factor, brought to, off Chester Creek, and the river freezing the same night, they went on shore, and remained there all winter.† The John and Sarah from London had previously arrived. The other ship having been blown off to one of the West India Islands, arrived in the following year.

The commissioners appear to have been on board the latter ship, for their arrival is mentioned as having taken place in June 1682. William Penn himself having been detained by a variety of concerns, did not embark until the month of August following. Previously to which he procured of the Duke of York, a release of his claim upon the province which he or his successors might have in consequence of the deed to him for the same by King Charles. In the same year he obtained from the Duke a grant for the land now the State of Delaware, and in the month and year just mentioned, embarked in the ship Welcome, Robert Greenway, master, with upwards of one hundred passengers, for the New World. In six weeks they saw the wished for coast, and on the 24th of October 1682, he landed at New-Castle in Delaware.

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* Chalmer's annals, p. 643. † Proud 1. p. 193.

Whatever impressions the inhabitants may have received of their future governor from his friends who had preceded him, his conduct on his arrival was sufficient to ensure their attachment. His fleet though numerous, was unaccompanied by a single ship of war; their fears therefore, if any existed respecting a hostile assertion of his right must have subsided at once. The day subsequent to his arrival he summoned the inhabitants, and formally received the country of them; a promise of perpetuating their spiritual and temporal rights was made, and the commissions of all the magistrates renewed.

It was a happy circumstance that out of twenty three ships which composed the fleet of emigrants, not one was lost. Penn had the satisfaction as he proceeded to find every disposition on the part of the original settlers, Dutch and Swedes to welcome his arrival, and to submit to his authority. The Swedes in particular, who were by far the most numerous, volunteered their services in unloading the vessels, * and in furnishing the passengers with accommodations, until they could provide for themselves: and as a body, deputed Lacy Cock, one of their prominent characters, to Chester, to inform him, that "they would love, serve and obey him;" and no doubt happy that the conflicting pretensions to the soil would probably now cease, they added "*that it was the best day they had ever seen.*"†

On the fourth of December 1682 he called an assembly at Upland, (now Chester,) and passed all the laws that had been previously agreed upon in England, with some others. The important consideration, the great incentive to emigration, claimed of course primary attention. The law *concerning* LIBERTY of CONSCIENCE, was therefore placed at the head of the list.

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* Swedish records. †Proud 1. p. 206.

This measure was very natural: the proprietary and his friends having suffered greatly on account of the difference of their religion, and mode of worship, from that of the established church in England, it was to be expected that provision should be made for the free exercise of forms of worship peculiar to all those who adventured their fortunes under his patronage. Some policy was also evinced in placing a law respecting a measure so dear to the colonists, at the head of those by which they were to be governed, for mankind in all ages have evinced a greater attachment to the enjoyment of their religion, than the preservation of their property.

The title by which William Penn took possession of his territory was such as is deemed valid by all nations–a grant from his King, whose own title was derived from the discovery of the country by his subjects, and by subsequent conquest from those who disputed his claim thereto; but Penn thought it necessary to obtain an additional right from the aborigines of the soil by fair and open purchase, and thus says an eloquent writer* "signalized his arrival by an act of equity which made his person and principles equally beloved." This measure was so conformable to the pacific character and principles of Penn himself, that though certainly advised by the Bishop of London,† we cannot but believe would have been adopted of his own accord. A treaty was therefore held with the natives, and the foundation of a friendship established between them, according to which says Penn they agreed to "live in love as long as the sun gave light."——It is not possible to find words more expressive than those adopted by the Indian orator on this occasion, and it was a proof of the sincerity with which they were used, that no disposition ap-

* Raynal's E. & W. Indies, B. 18th. † Penn's letter. Proud 1. p. 274.

peared on either side to interrupt their harmony during the life time of any of the parties. The impression made upon the minds of the Indians was certainly strong respecting the justness and good will of Penn towards them, from their frequent mention of him in treaties held at various times for near a century after his death.* The particular spot at which the first treaty was held, by tradition is said to have been under the venerable elm that lately stood on the Delaware shore at Kensington, but of this there is no record. The treaty however has been immortalized by the pencil of our celebrated countryman *West*; whose grandfather having been one of the first settlers, and a prominent character, was no doubt present at its ratification.

Upon a survey of the land on the river, the present site of the City was perceived to be the most suitable place for the intended town. The approach of the two rivers, the short distance above the mouth of the Schuylkill; the depth of the Delaware; the land heavily timbered; the existence of a stratum of brick clay on the spot; immense quarries of building stone in the vicinity, all conspired to determine Penn in his choice of the spot, but the land was already in possession of the Swedes, and justice required that their wishes should be consulted respecting its occupancy. An exchange of the desired site was therefore proposed for land in the vicinity, and hav-

* Of this there are many records in treaties preserved. (See Prouds history vol. 1. p 214.) On one occasion they said "they should never forget the council that William Penn gave them, and that though they could not write, as the English did, yet they could keep in the memory, what was said in their councils." Brother *Onas* was the title by which they distinguished Penn, and after his death, the State.—In Indian, *Onas* signifies a *Pen.*

ing been accepted, the City was laid out. It has been transmitted to us, that either under an apprehension of the unwillingness of the proprietors to part with their land, or from their actual refusal, the commissioners previously to the arrival of Penn, had resolved to establish the town about twelve miles up the Delaware.

Civilized nations have ever been anxious to be made acquainted with their origin, and to record their progress from the stages of rude society to comfort, riches, refinement. The history of the founders of Philadelphia is short; and yet when duly weighed is not without interest: for the hand of a particular Providence was more than once interposed in their behalf, a favour which the pious and grateful Quakers did not fail to acknowledge and record.*

The fleet that accompanied Penn, after landing their goods at the inlet, now known by the name of the dock, then "*a sandy beach*" were laid up for the winter in the creek now occupied by Dock street; the first attention of the passengers would of course be directed to the means of procuring a shelter from the elements. The attention of the aborigines was great, and the Swedes lent them every assistance, which their necessities required, or they themselves could afford. Their privations must nevertheless have been great. They had left comfortable homes, regular establishments, and were now obliged to content themselves with bark huts, which the experience of the natives taught them to fashion; or with caves, which they dug out of the high bank that overlooked

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* Townsend's testimony. Proud 1. p. 228.

the river Delaware, in which many of them passed the first winter. *

They found a "sky as clear in winter, as in summer, not foul thick or black," and the "air, though cold and piercing, yet did not require more clothes than in England," a circumstance easily explained by the fact, that it was "dry." The grateful nourishing grain Mayz, or Indian corn, was found native, and wild animals abounded,† and such was their tameness, that they became an easy prey. The river furnished varieties of fish, the land was fertile, and as the habits of the settlers induced them to omit no opportunity of providing against the future, famine, which had desolated some of the other American colonies, never visited Pennsylvania.

Dean Prideaux says‡ that Penn had the celebrated city of Babylon in view as a model for his American town, and from the draft given by the learned divine, the idea as far as regularity was concerned, appears to have been well founded. It would seem also that Penn wished, or thought it practicable to emulate the size at least of the Chaldean capital, for he gave orders to his commissioners to lay out a town in the proportion of two hundred acres for every ten thousand sold, in which the purchasers of five hundred acres were to have ten. The whole amount sold, having been nearly four hundred thousand acres, the city would have covered an area of eight thousand

* In one of these caves the first Pennsylvanian, John Key was born, who lived to see a regular city built where a wilderness had stood.——He died 1767, aged 85.

† Penn's letter to the society of "Free Traders." A deer cost two shillings, a large turkey one shilling; corn was two and sixpence per bushel—Townsend's testimony in Proud's history, vol. 1. p. 229.

‡ History of the connexion of the old and new Testament, vol. 4.

acres. It was soon perceived that a town in which some of the purchasers were entitled to 400 acres each, some to 200 acres, more to 100 and other large proportions, would never answer the end of a city in a new country, where from the numerous wants necessarily incident to first settlers in a wilderness, and especially of protection, trade, and society, a thick settled neighbourhood was of the first consequence. Instead therefore of a town of twelve and a half square miles, which the original plan had it been executed, would have occupied, one of less than two square miles, or about twelve hundred acres was laid out. According to this plan, a draught of which was made by the surveyor general, Thomas Holme, and is still extant, the city extended two squares over the Schuylkill; this plan was transmitted by the proprietary to London, and there prefixed to a long printed letter addressed to a large company of original purchasers under the title of "the society of free traders," in which a general description of the country, its production, and of the natives is given. But this plan was again contracted, and by charter of 1701, the city was declared to be bounded by the two rivers Delaware and Schuylkill; and Vine and Cedar streets, as North and South boundaries.

The first house erected in Philadelphia was a wooden one, on the East side of Front street, a little North of the place now called "the Dock;" and is said not to have been finished when Wm. Penn first arrived. The owner, George Guest, kept a public house there, for many years; his sign was a blue anchor; this house in early times was a distinguished place of resort from its vicinity to one of the two landings, with which the town was accommodated. The back part of the house now occupied by J. Keen, currier, in Chesnut, opposite Carpenter's court, was among the first (if not the first) brick

buildings in the city; it was built by David Brientnall. William Penn's country house was on the Delaware, at Pennsbury manor above Bristol, the frame of which had been sent out from England in the first fleet, but the building was not completed when he arrived. Here he had a large hall of audience for the reception of the sovereigns of the soil, with whom nineteen treaties were held by him. His oaken arm chair is preserved in the Pennsylvania hospital.

Topographical Description.

Philadelphia lies on a plain nearly level, and on the Western bank of the river Delaware, in 39 degrees 57 minutes of North latitude, and 75 degrees 8 minutes of longitude, West of London. It is about 120 miles distant from the ocean, by the course of the river, and 60 in a direct line: its elevation above low water mark ranges from two to forty-six feet, the highest part being between Seventh and Eighth streets, from Schuylkill.

It derived its name from a city in Asia Minor, celebrated in sacred history, for its having been the seat of an early christian church.*——The Indian name of the place where the city now stands, was Co-a-que-na-que.

The immediate substratum of Philadelphia is clay of various hues and degrees of tenacity, mixed with more or less sand, or sand and gravel.

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* The city is about twenty-four miles East of Sardis, and seventy-two from Smyrna, and was the last city in those quarters that submitted to the Turks, after a terrible siege of six years. It was to this church that St. John was directed to write a consolatory and directive epistle Rev. iii.—7. 13. The name is composed of two Greek words *Philos*, a friend, and *Adelphos*, a brother.

Underneath, at various depths, from twenty to nearly forty feet, and also on the opposite shore of New-Jersey, are found a variety of vegetable remains, which evidently appear to have been left there in remote periods of time by the retiring waters: hickory nuts were found a few years since in digging a well, upwards of thirty feet beneath the surface, and the trunk of a Sycamore (buttonwood) tree was discovered in Seventh near Mulberry street, near forty feet below, imbedded in black mud, abounding with leaves and acorns. About 60 feet distance from that place, and nearly at the same depth, a bone was found; the stratum above was a tough potter's clay. In various other parts of the city, and even at the distance of several miles in the country, similar discoveries have been made. Shark's teeth are occasionally dug up many feet below the surface, near Mount Holly. All these facts seem to prove the truth of the opinion first delivered by our countryman, Lewis Evans, that the site of Philadelphia formed part of the sea, whose coast was bounded by a reef of rocks*, some two, three, or six miles broad, rising generally a little higher than the adjoining land, and extending from New York, westwardly by the falls of Delaware, Schuylkill, Susquehannah, Gunpowder, Patapsco, Potomack, Rappahannock, James River, and Roanoak, which was the ancient maritime boundary, and forms a regular curve. The clay and other soil which compose the borders of the rivers descending from the upland through this tract, are formed by the soil washed down with the floods, and mixed with the sand left by the sea.

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* They are formed of Gneiss, Micaceous Schistus and other primitive rocks.

A few streams of water originally crossed part of the city plot; but these in the course of improvement have entirely disappeared.

The depths of the wells are various in different parts of the city. In the vicinity of the river, water is found at the depth of ten or twelve feet. From the number of causes serving to contaminate the springs in all cities, the water may be reasonably supposed to be impure and of a disagreeable taste. In 1799 Mr. Hunter, apothecary, evaporated 220 gallons of water from a pump in Second below Dock street, and found it to contain the following ingredients,

12 oz. Chalk.	17 oz. Magnesia.
32 oz. Salt Petre.	24 oz. Common sea salt.

Various Plans of the City.

The original plan was made by Thomas Holme, the first Surveyor General, in the year 1683, and sent to England, where it was published, and annexed to William Penn's letter addressed to "the Society of Free Traders," who were the largest original purchasers of land. By this the city consisted of nine streets running East and West, including High street, near the centre of one hundred feet broad, and twenty streets (besides Broad street of one hundred feet,) crossing the others at right angles. Front street on both rivers was sixty feet broad, all the rest were fifty feet. In the center was left a square of ten acres, at each angle of which, public buildings were to be erected, and in each quarter of the city, a square of eight acres" for "the like uses as the Moorfields in London."* How little this excellent pro-

* Moorfields were the great gymnasium of London, the resort of wrestlers, runners, and foot-ball players, and every manly recreation.—Pennant's account of London.

vision has been attended to, will be seen in the sequel.

In the year 1768 Nicholas Scull made a survey of the improved parts of the city, which then extended no farther than Eighth street. It was published by the late Matthew Clarkson and Hannah Biddle, and is a useful document, as serving to shew the precise state of improvement at that time.

In the year 1796 John Hill published a large plan of the city.

In the year 1794 Benjamin Davies published one, including the Northern Liberties and Southwark, distinguishing by shaded squares the parts then improved.

In 1808 Mr. Hill, above mentioned, published a map of a circle, ten miles round Philadelphia, including New Jersey which gives a good idea of the country embraced by it.

Mr. J. A. Paxton has recently published a very accurate map of the city and liberties, with a pamphlet explanatory of the same, which cannot fail to be highly useful as a statistical document, and to strangers will be particularly valuable.

In 1782, a law was passed for the regulation of the streets, of the natural water courses, and the common sewers; and city regulators* appointed to execute the duty thus enjoined. By them the north and south lines of the city were marked agreeably to law, and also the lines of all the streets, and plans formed of them, which are preserved in the city surveyor's office.

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* J. Lukens, David Rittenhouse, Thomas Neville, William Moulder, and James Pearson.

The river Delaware is formed by the union of two streams that take their origin in the state of New York, and flowing south, receives the Lexawacsein creek in Wayne county, one hundred and fourteen miles above Easton: the Lehigh at Easton sixty miles above Philadelphia, and the Schuylkill as already stated, six miles below the city, besides many creeks on the Jersey and Pennsylvania sides. Opposite to the city it is thirteen hundred and sixty two yards wide, and so far is navigable for vessels of any tonnage: vessels of lesser burthen go thirty miles higher to Trenton falls, at which place the tide ceases. Off the city it rises five or six feet in common times, but during long continued and violent north-east winds, it rises from seven to nine feet. On the contrary, during strong north-west winds, very low tides have been known, and rocks have been discovered with the naked eye near the upper ferry on the Jersey shore. These were seen in March 1769, and again in March 1796. They were then seven or eight feet out of water, and eighteen feet across, bearing the initials of many names. In February 1810, they were two feet out. The Indian name of the Delaware was Poutaxat.

The Schuylkill, the western boundary of the city, rises in Luzerne county, one hundred and forty miles from its mouth. It is navigable from the falls above Philadelphia in boats, about ninety miles. From its mouth, six miles below Philadelphia, to the falls, loaded sloops go up, a distance about seven miles. On a range with Vine street, it measures 1264 feet; on a range with Cedar street, it measures 2040 feet.

Most of our rivers, retain their Indian names; but Schuylkill signifies in low Dutch, a "hidden river," or hiding river, an appellation derived in all probability from the circumstance of the secret settlements of the people of Maryland upon its shores, or from its

running into the interior, beyond the researches of the settlers. Dr. Collin* says that it was also called "Skærkill," in the Swedish publications. Holme, in his map† calls it Nittabaconck. Ma-nai-unk is another Indian name.

General Description.

Philadelphia now consists of the original nine streets running East and West from Delaware to Schuylkill, and thirteen crossing the others nearly at right angles: of the former, High street which is near the centre, is one hundred feet broad, and Mulberry‡ sixty-six feet: all the rest are fifty feet. Those running north and south are all fifty feet in breadth, except Broad street, which is one hundred and thirteen feet broad, Juniper street between Broad and Thirteenth street, which is twenty eight feet, and Front streets on both rivers which are sixty feet broad.

There are also four streets that run to Schuylkill, from different distances eastward, viz. Lombard from Front street, Locust from the south-east public square; George from Sixth street; Filbert from Eighth street; Cherry from third street; all these are about fifty feet wide except Cherry and George streets, which are about forty feet. There are thirteen streets from Delaware to Broad street, and eight from the latter to Schuylkill. By the original plan as before noticed, Broad street was placed exactly in the middle, eleven streets being each side of it.

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* Minister of the Swedish church.

† Inserted in his account of New Sweden.

‡ This street has derived its name of "Arch street" from the circumstance of an arch having been built under Front street to effect a passage to the river. This arch was removed in 1720 by the corporation of the City.

The streets running east and west are named, with the exception of High street, from the native trees. Beginning at the northern boundary; they are Vine, Sassafras, Mulberry, (High), Chesnut, Walnut, Spruce, Pine, and Cedar streets. Union street between Spruce and Pine, was not an original street, and runs only from Front to Fourth street. The streets running north and south, derive their names from their numeral order, counting from each river, as Front, Second, Third, &c. The streets were laid out N. 18 degrees E. In 1742 they were found to be 15 degrees E. At present they are nine degrees.—The variation of the compass is two degrees west.

Besides the foregoing, there are many other streets not in the original plot, that have been laid out either by the state government or individuals, some of which extend through from where they commence, to the Schuylkill, others only through one or more squares. Among these may be mentioned, that laid out by William Sansom, esq. situate between Chesnut and Walnut streets, and west of Seventh street.—It is sixty feet wide; the houses are built agreeably to his plan, strictly uniform in height and external appearance. In Walnut also between seventh and eighth streets, and Second above Callowhill street, rows of houses have been built, or caused to be built by him, which have greatly tended to ornament the city, and accommodate the inhabitants.

Of the north and south streets, three have been formed, in the following way. Originally the distance from Eleventh to Broad street was five hundred and twenty eight feet, but by a new applotment, Broad street was placed farther westward, and hence two new squares were formed, the easternmost of which is three hundred and ninety-six feet long, and the west five hundred and twenty-eight feet; through the middle of the latter, Juniper street was laid

out by order of the executive council during the war. Twelfth and Thirteenth streets were added, of fifty feet each. Broad street was originally one hundred feet broad, but in regulating the several squares from Eighth street westward, thirteen feet of surplus ground were found, which were of course added to Broad street.

Dock street is the only street in the city, not crossed by another at right angles. Beginning at the Bridge in Front sreet, it extends northward in a serpentine tract, through two squares, across Second and Walnut streets, and terminates at Third street; another branch of it extends south westward, across Spruce street, and terminates at Second street; the ground occupied by this street, and by an open space between it and Spruce street* below the bridge, was formerly a swamp and was given by William Penn "for the common use and service of the city, and all others, with liberty to dig docks, and make harbours for ships and vessels, in all or any part of the said swamp†". The creek it was supposed would prove a great convenience to the inhabitants, by the facility it would afford of transporting fuel to the interior; and a wooden draw-bridge was erected near the mouth of the inlet, to admit craft up. The sides of the canal were also supported by stone walls; but the small force of the current favouring the disposition of the mud suspended in the water, occasioned a rapid accumulation of it, and at low water was highly offensive: it was therefore at an early period arched from Third to Walnut street. In 1784, the arch was continued to near Spruce street. It was however used as a canal in early times, and a respectable citizen now living, relates, that the late Israel Pemberton pointed out the place, where a sloop once lay that was consigned to him from Barbadoes, loaded with rum.

* Now a board yard. † Charter of the city.

It was on the spot where now stands the building lately occupied by the United States bank.* By the arching of the dock, a handsome airy street, from ninety to one hundred feet wide, has been acquired. Water street, which is about thirty feet wide, runs from the North line of the city, and beyond it, to the bridge landing, formed no part of the original plan: it was left as a convenient communication from the "Pennypot landing" at Vine street, to the "Blue Anchor," at the bridge; the high bank along the Delaware, preventing access to the Westward at other places. In the year 1684, an address had been presented to the proprietary by those concerned in the front lots, claiming the privilege to build stores against the bank; and to use them as their right: in answer to which Penn declared his intention to reserve "the top of the bank, as a common exchange or walk," but permitted "stores to be built," expressly providing that they should not be raised higher than four feet above the bank. One of these stores built upon this plan, is to be seen at this day in front above Sassafras street. In 1690, during his residence in England, an appeal was made to the commissioners of property, on the subject, who yielding to the solicitations of the inhabitants, formally granted, in writing, liberty to build as high as they pleased, provided they left thirty feet of ground for a cart way under and along the said bank for ever; when necessary, they were required to wharf out, in order to preserve the proper breadth: those willing to have steps up into their houses, were required to leave convenient room to make the same upon their own ground; and between two adjoining public streets, there was to be left

* After the creek had been stopped out, Mr. Pemberton occupied the ground as a garden, which ran parallel with Third street to his house, situated on the spot now occupied by the Farmers and Mechanics bank, and by the house east of it.

at least ten feet of ground for a public stairs, clear of all buildings over the same. The permission was gladly accepted, and the whole bank has in consequence, been built upon; and not a house as far as Pine street, has a single foot of yard room.

This deviation from the original plan is much to be regretted, as had that been adhered to, a pleasing view of the Delaware from Front street would have been obtained, and thus have not only added greatly to the beauty of the city, but have admitted a refreshing body of air from the river, and prevented the accumulation of filth, which, to the great injury of the inhabitants, has, and ever will be the consequence of the erection of dwellings in such confined situations.

Southward of Pine street, there is an offset of about eighty feet eastward, and the street from thence to Cedar street, the southern boundary of the city, is forty-five feet wide, and called Penn street.

The elevations of the streets and water courses are regulated by the mayor, recorder, and aldermen, with the assistance of city surveyors; but the duty is in general entrusted to the latter, except on particular occasions.

In the beginning of the settlement it was expected, that the fronts on both rivers would be first improved for the convenience of trade and navigation, and that the buildings would extend gradually in the rear of each until they would meet and form one town, extending from East to West, but experience soon convinced the settlers that the Delaware front was alone sufficient for quays and landing places, and that the Schuylkill lay at too great a distance to form part of the town on its banks; the greater depth of water and the navigation of the Delaware were also reasons that soon operated with the settlers to cause a preference to be given to the eastern front; whence it followed, that the town increased northward and

southward of the original plot, upon the Delaware front, and now occupies a space nearly three miles in length, North and South, while the buildings in the middle, where they are most extended, reach little more than a mile from the Delaware.

The wharves are built of square casements of logs, filled in with earth and stone.—The city is lighted by 1132 lamps, inclosed in glass lantherns, fixed on the tops of posts placed on the edges of the foot-way.—The lamps under the market houses are lighted every evening at dusk, and continue burning until daylight. The other lamps are lighted only on those nights when the moon does not give sufficient light—14,355 gallons of lamp-oil were used last year.

The improved parts of the city are paved with round stones, brought from the bed of the river at Trenton falls. The foot-ways are paved with brick, and raised on a level with the highest part of the street, and defended from the approach of carriages by ranges of curb stone. The expense of these are borne by the owners of houses. The middle of the street is a few inches higher than the part next the pavement, and as the descent is gradual, the water runs off with facility, and passes off by the culverts, (the mouths of which open in various streets) to the river. The houses are from two to four stories high, and are built of brick, the superiority of which is well known throughout the United States.

In general, the houses are covered with cedar shingles, but slate is rapidly coming into use, and will it is hoped, be universally used. The style of architecture has hitherto been very plain, and a degree of uniformity has prevailed, which to intelligent strangers has always appeared a striking defect. The flights of steps and the cellar doors protruding into the pavement, and diminishing its breadth, are striking errors.—The internal construction of dwellings sel-

dom permit the use of a stove in the entries, although obviously required by the nature of our climate, and essential to the comfort, nay health of delicate constitutions.

Of late however, an evident improvement has taken place, and there can be no doubt, that if a good example were set, an entire revolution would take place. The front walls of the houses are fourteen inches thick, and the internal walls nine inches.

The edges of the pavements are planted in many streets with Lombardy Poplars, for the introduction of which we are indebted to William Hamilton Esq. who brought them from England about the year 1784. They serve not only greatly to ornament the city, but to promote public health by the circulation of air they produce, and the shade they afford during summer :—enough to overbalance the trifling inconvenience arising from the tendency of the roots to force up the pavement, and which has been offered as an argument against their propagation in the city.

The number of squares originally was 184, but at present they amount to 252,—Their dimensions are as follows,

From Delaware Front street to Second street	396	Feet
Second to Third	500	
Third to Fourth	375	
Fourth to Fifth	401	
Fifth to Sixth	398	
Sixth to Thirteenth, each square is	396	
Thirteenth to Juniper	250	
Juniper to Broad	250	
Broad to Third, each	396	
Third to Second	495	
Second to Front	396	

The above squares are co-extensive with the city North and South.

From Front to Ashton street 273 feet, at all places, except North of Sassafras and Vine, where the width of said square is only 264 feet

Ashton to Beech	240
Beech to Willow	267

Beech is open to Locust, and Willow to Pine street.

The dimensions of the squares from North to South, according to Mr. Howell, city surveyor, are

From Vine to Sassafras	632 feet
Sassafras to Cherry	288
Cherry to Mulberry	288
Mulberry to Filbert	307
Filbert to High	306
High to Chesnut	484
Chesnut to George	235
George to Walnut	235
Walnut to Locust	370
Locust to Spruce	400
Spruce to Pine	473
Pine to Lombard	282
Lombard to Cedar	322

From High to Vine street, the measurement was taken along the streets respectively in all parallels.—From High street Southward, the measurement was taken along Broad street, and applies Eastward and Westward.—Thus the distance from the Northern to the Southern boundary of the city proper is ~~4,322~~ 5,3[illegible] feet, and from Delaware to Schuylkill, along High street, is ~~4,893~~ feet. 10,924

Shortly after the incorporation of the city, a law was passed for numbering the houses, and marking the streets, lanes, and alleys at every intersection with each other,—a measure which together with the regularity of the streets, greatly facilitates the stranger in his search for a citizen. The numbers in the

streets lying East and West, begin with No. 1, on the North; and No. 2, on the South sides at the river Delaware, or other Eastern commencement of the street, and proceed westward; all the houses marked with odd numbers, are on the North side of the way, and all those marked with even numbers, on the South.

The numbers in the streets lying North and South, begin at the corners of High street, with No. 1, on the East, and No. 2. on the West side. High street is considered as the middle line of division, and the parts of these lying North of it, has the addition of North to their names, and those lying South, the addition of South; the numbers proceed North and South from High street, having all the odd numbers on the East, and all the even numbers on the West side. A board is fixed up at every intersection, on which the names of the streets, crossing one another, are painted.

Previously to 1800, the city was divided into wards in a very irregular manner, but in that year the following judicious arrangement was made.

The city was divided into fourteen wards, seven of which commence at the river Delaware and end at Fourth street, and seven begin at Fourth street and continue to the river Schuylkill or western boundary of the city. The regular plan of the streets into North and South, East and West, favours this division, which will be readily understood by the following plan.

NORTH.

Vine		*Street.*
North Mulberry ward.		Upper Delaware ward.
Race	*or*	*Sassafras Street.*
South Mulberry ward.		Lower Delaware ward.
Arch	*or*	*Mulberry Street.*
North ward.		High Street ward.
Market	*or*	*High Street.*
Middle ward.		Chesnut ward.
Chesnut		*Street.*
South ward.		Walnut ward.
Walnut		*Street.*
Locust ward.		Dock ward.
Spruce		*Street.*
Cedar ward.		New Market ward.
South	*or*	*Cedar Street.*

WESTERN BOUNDARY OF THE CITY.

FOURTH STREET, OR MIDDLE BOUNDARY OF THE WARDS.

THE RIVER DELAWARE.

SOUTH.

When William Penn first came to this country, he found it possessed by about three thousand Europeans, Swedes, Dutch, and English, who were scattered from New-Castle to the falls of Delaware. Two thousand of his countrymen accompanied him from England, and in two years after, when he embarked to return, he left eighty houses and cottages in the capital. Population flowed in rapidly from a variety of causes. The religious bigotry of the English government had rendered a large body of industrious people much dissatisfied; the character of Penn stood high with his sect, and he was known to be a favourite at court. The patent for the tract of land, had been drawn by an able statesman, under an express injunction that it should "give sufficient encouragement to settlers:" it was particularly dictated, so as to avoid those disputes that had occurred in the case of the colony of Massachusetts, and afforded security from the interference by an arbitrary court which was of no small importance. But the liberal principles adopted by Penn in the "conditions with the settlers," contributed perhaps more than any other cause to the increase of population. Property was secured to the labouring class, by the allotment of "fifty acres to a servant at the end of his time." To men deprived of all hopes of power or office by the existence of privileged orders, it was a strong inducement to emigrate, that "all inhabitants paying scot and lot to the government shall be eligible as a representative of the people;" a provision embracing a greater number by the addition of another article, that "no person shall enjoy more than one public office at a time." Confidence was given to those disposed to supply the wants of the colonists, by compelling "factors, wronging their employers, to make satisfaction, and one third over;" and religious controversy could not disturb their repose, when none, "acknowledging

one Almighty God, and living peaceably in society, could be molested for their religion, nor compelled to frequent or maintain any religious ministry whatever."

In the short space of three years after the settlement of Penn, fifty sail of vessels arrived, filled with passengers from different countries. The tyranny of the German Princes contributed greatly to this number. So many of their subjects arrived at an early date, that government was alarmed at their increase ; but their habits were industrious and retired, and dispersing in various directions, they diffused improvements, and silently, but steadily contributed in an eminent degree to the prosperity of the country.

	Dwelling houses.	Inhabitants.
In 1683* there were	80	
1700	700	
1749†	2,076	
1753	2,300	14,563
1760	2,960	18,756
1769	4,474	28,042
1776	5,460	
1783	6,000	
1790	6,651	
	415 Stores and Workshops.	
1801	11,200	
1805‡	13,461	

* Penn's letter, Proud 1. p. 263. ‡ Robinson's Directory.

† The enumeration of 1749, was made by citizens of the first respectability.

Mulberry ward, by Dr. Franklin.—Dock ward, Joseph Shippen.—Lower Delaware, William Allen, (Chief Justice.)—Upper

The following enumeration from the Directory, was taken by James Robinson and John A. Paxton in November, 1810. *By which it appears the city contains thirteen thousand two hundred and forty one Buildings, of which seven hundred and thirty seven are new.*

	Brick	Frame	Total
Dwelling Houses - -	6351	2523	8874
Store Houses - -	1053	159	1212
Manufacturing Buildings	161	69	230
Public Buildings - -	131	25	156
Stables, Workshops, &c.	944	1825	2769
Totals.	8640	4601	13241

Northern Liberties, built part (exclusive of Kensington) contains four thousand two hundred and eighty, of which two hundred and seventy-two are New.

	Brick	Frame	Total
Dwelling Houses - -	1556	1442	2998
Store Houses - -	93	76	169
Manufacturing Buildings	42	49	91
Public Buildings - -	10	9	19
Stables, Workshops, &c.	64	939	1003
Totals.	1765	2515	4280

Delaware, Thomas Hopkinson.—South ward and Southern suburbs, Edward Shippen.—High street, Thomas Lawrence, jun.—Walnut, William Humphreys.—Chesnut, Joseph Turner.—North ward and Northern suburbs, Dr. William Shippen.—Middle ward, William Coleman.

The alteration of the division of the wards in 1800, renders it impossible to judge of the comparative increase of population in the several quarters of the city.

Penn Township, built parts, contains nine hundred and thirty-six Buildings, of which fifty seven are New.

	Brick	Frame	Total
Dwelling Houses - -	225	292	517
Store Houses - -		2	2
Manufacturing Buildings -	4	8	12
Public Buildings -	2	3	5
Stables, Workshops, &c. -	76	324	400
Totals.	307	629	936

Kensington contains eight hundred and sixty nine Buildings, of which fifty-two are New.

	Brick	Frame	Total
Dwelling Houses -	184	431	615
Store Houses - -	1	8	9
Manufacturing Buildings -	5	5	10
Public Buildings -	1	3	4
Stables, Workshops, &c. -	14	217	231
Totals.	205	664	869

Southwark, built parts, contains two thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine buildings, of which one hundred and twenty-eight are New.

	Brick	Frame	Total
Dwelling Houses - -	834	1466	2301
Store Houses - -	36	32	68
Manufacturing Buildings	10	19	29
Public Buildings - -	8	5	13
Stables, Workshops, &c. -	14	314	328
Totals.	902	1837	2739

Moyamensing and Passyunk, north of Federal road, contains seven hundred and four buildings, of which forty-nine are New.

	Brick	Frame	Total
Dwelling Houses - -	82	427	509
Store Houses - - -	1	1	2
Manufacturing Buildings	5	7	12
Public Buildings - -	5	3	8
Stables, Workshops, &c. -	16	157	173
Totals.	109	595	704

In all 15,814 dwelling Houses.

The following table will serve to shew the progressive population of the city and liberties, more particularly, since the establishment of the federal government.

	FREE WHITES	SLAVES	FREE PERSONS NOT TAXED	TOTAL
1790.				
City	26,918	193	1,411	28,522
Northern Liberties	8,129	34	174	8,337
Southwark	5,421	29	211	5,661
Passyunk	833		52	884
Moyamensing	1,394		298	1,592
1800.				
City	36,955	55	4,210	41,220
Northern Liberties	16,010		960	16,970
Southwark	8,773		848	9,621
Passyunk	831		53	884
Moyamensing	1,294		298	1,592
1810.				
City	47,368	2 *	6,352†	53,722
Northern Liberties	20,348		1,210	21,558
Southwark	12,327		1,380	13,707
Passyunk	968		24	992
Moyamensing	2,178		709	2,887
Penn‡	3,640		158	3,798

* See account of the abolition Society.

† Robinson's Directory for 1811, states the number of blacks at 9,607.

‡ Formerly part of Northern Liberties.

In 1790 the total inhabitants of the 14 city wards by the general census, was		28,522	
Slaves . .	193		
Free persons not taxed	1,411		
		1,604	
			26,918
In 1800, . . .		41,220	
Slaves . .	55		
Free persons not taxed	4,210		
		4,265	
			36,955
		Increase	10,037
In 1810, . . .		53,722	
Slaves	2		
Free persons not taxed	6,352		
		6354	
			47,368
		Increase	10,413

In 1800 the number of inhabitants in the built parts of the Northern Liberties was		10,718	
Free persons not taxed	714		
			10,004
In 1810,		19,874	
Free persons not taxed	1,137		
			18,737
		Increase	8,733

In 1800 the number of inhabitants in the built parts of Southwark, was		6414	
Free persons not taxed	565		
			5,849

In 1810, in Southwark and Moyamensing, built parts	14,796	
Free persons not taxed	2,038	
		12,758
	Increase	6,909

The above returns have been taken from the original documents in the marshal's office, and the accuracy of the results may be depended on. In forming an estimate of the city population, only the thickly built parts of Southwark, Passyunk, and Moyamensing, adjoining the southern quarter of the city, have been taken into the account; the same rule has been observed with respect to the Northern Liberties. Had the scattered population been taken into consideration, the sum total of the whites would have been increased in 1810, to about 2,000 souls more. The whole population of the city and county of Philadelphia in 1810, was 111,210.*

Every one knows that Philadelphia has suffered severely by the American pestilence, commonly called yellow fever, and as it may be satisfactory to know the number of deaths in different years, and they will serve to shew how much greater would have been our increase, had we had no pestilence, the following statement is given.

DEATHS. In the year 1793.		DEATHS. In the year 1797.	
August,	361	August	303
September	1,514	September	579
October	2,045	October	386
November	82	November	24
	4,002		1,292

* The population of the city of New York, embracing the whole island, is 96,372.

DEATHS. In the year 1798.	
August .	626
September . .	2,004
October .	943
November .	64
	3,637

DEATHS. In the year 1799.	
August .	375
September .	465
October .	175
	1,015

DEATHS In the year 1802.	
August . . .	262
September . . .	284
October . . .	289
	835

Thus in five years we lost ten thousand seven hundred and eighty-one persons. The same disease prevailed in one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, five and six, with more violence than in 1802, but no particular account was kept of the deaths by it.

Several reasons may be assigned why the population of the city has increased so rapidly, notwithstanding numerous attacks of a sweeping pestilence, since the Census of 1790.

1st. From the ease with which a competence is obtained, the number of marriages is very great. Futurity never enters into the calculation of a couple desirous of uniting; they know that whatever be the calling of the man, he can easily make more than will support his family, if he be industrious, and blest with health.

2d. The great encouragement given to every class of mechanics, induces more of them to settle here than in other cities.

3d. A general amelioration of the public health.—This happy effect is to be ascribed to the following causes:

1st. The arching of the creek, running from near Spruce in the site of Dock street. The intention of leaving this creek by the original proprietor, William Penn, has been already mentioned, and with this view, its banks were supported by stone walls; but its bed filled so rapidly with mud, that it became useless as a canal for boats, and for many years remained a great nuisance. It was the receptacle of an immense mass of animal and vegetable offall matters, which poisoned the air by the exhalations arising from them, and the muddy bed, by the action of the sun on them when the tide was out. A conviction of its injurious effects, induced Doctor Rush to point it out as a proper object of legislative attention, and recommended the arching of it as a measure essentially connected with the health of the city. The people of the present day, who now enjoy the great advantage of an airy street, and see the large stores built in place of the receptacles of poverty, vice, and filth, will learn with astonishment, that a violent opposition was made to the measure by many citizens, and that the benevolent and patriotic guardian of the public health, "stood alone" among his brethren in the recommendation of the measure. After a full discussion of the question by the legislature, a law was passed in 1784 for arching the creek. It is a fact, that typhus fevers generally, and the destructive cholera, or bowel complaint which destroyed so great a proportion of the children under the age of 18 months, who were within the influence of the pestilential air of this dock, have diminished so evidently as to strike even common observers.

2d. The cultivation of the lots adjoining the city, many of which were low and retained water, and thus gave rise to poisonous exhalations.

3d. Greater attention to cleanliness in the streets.

4th. Increase of horticulture. By inducing greater consumption of vegetables, and consequently a diminution in the use of animal food, the tendency to febrile complaints is lessened.

5th. The institution of a Dispensary, which has extended medical relief to thousands, who might have suffered from inability to pay a regular physician, or have fallen under the hands of pretenders to medicine.

6th. Improvements in the healing art*.

7th. The increase of knowledge among all classes of people, whence they are better acquainted with the means of preserving health.

Climate.

A considerable change has taken place in the climate of Philadelphia, in common with the state at large, during the last forty years. Our winters are less uniformly cold, and more variable, and our summers less uniformly warm than before the date just mentioned. The Delaware for many years past has not afforded the diversion of skating for more than two weeks at a time, and seldom so long, while formerly during four or six weeks, it was the scene of pastime and manly exercises. In the year 1704 snow fell one yard deep, in the winter 1739-40 the river was frozen until the 15th of March : but in that year the cold was intense all over Europe.

In the winter of 1779-80 the Delaware continued frozen for three months, an ox was roasted on the

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* See articles " Disease, Mortality."

ice, and the British army passed over from New York to Paulus Hook on the ice. The ground was frozen for four and five feet in depth, and plants and animals suffered greatly. In 1790, after opening and shutting several times, the river closed on the 18th of December, and remained so until the eighteenth of January 1791. After this period, it closed and opened often, but was not completely navigable until the end of the month. The preceding season had been uncommonly mild, and it was even reported that boys had bathed in the river on the second of January, 1790. A heavy fall of snow after the middle of December, generally preceded the formation of ice, and subsequent freezing of the river. But sometimes the river is completely frozen over in a single night, and passable the next day. Such an occurrence took place on 31st December 1764, 7th of January 1791, and 6th of December 1797; and in other years. But although not uniformly cold in modern times as formerly, yet intensely cold weather occasionally is experienced. Thus in 1788 on the sixth of February the thermometer of Farenheit stood at 3° below 0. In February 1791, it stood at 5°: of late years the coldest weather has not commenced until the months of January or February, previously to which the seasons have been moderate; in some instances unusually so.

The winter of 1801-2 was milder than any season since 1790, scarcely any snow having fallen before the 22d. of February: and no obstruction to the navigation took place except for a few hours by floating ice on the day just mentioned. Shad were in market on the 17th of February 1802; on the 23d of the same month Farenheit's thermometer at 8 A. M. stood at 10°; at 3 P. M. 17°, the navigation however was not impeded.

Thus also the Autumn of 1805 was so mild, that farmers ploughed their land until near Christmas,

and yet in the following January the weather was very cold. In the succeeding season no cold weather occurred until February, when it was uncommonly severe all over this continent. In January 1810, after a moderate season, the weather became very cold, and on the 19th the mercury at 8 A. M. stood at 11°, and for several days after, was at 8 10 13 14 11°. During the past season, the weather, though rainy and variable, was not very cold except on 17th December, until February, when it for several days was severe in the extreme. And yet shad were in market on the 17th of March, and herrings three days before.

In former times, although the winters were certainly uniformly colder than of late years, yet mild seasons occasionally occurred. Dr. Collin has stated on the authority of the Swedish records, that in February 1714, flowers were seen in the woods: and William Penn says that in "1681 the winter was mild, scarcely any ice at all," yet the next season was severely cold.

Our summers no longer oppress us with long continued heats. We have it is true occasionally a few very warm days, but cool or moderate weather soon succeed "attended by showers of rain accompanied sometimes by thunder and lightning, and afterwards by a northwest wind, which produces a coolness in the air that is highly invigorating and agreeable."* The thermometer sometimes rises to 89, 90, 91, 92, 93 degrees of Farenheit in the months of July and August, and it is then common to hear the natives of South Carolina, Georgia, and of the West Indies, who may happen to be exposed to it, complain of the heat, and even assert that it is greater than in their own climate. This opinion may arise from two causes. 1. Our apti-

* Rush's works, vol. 1. p. 89, first edition.

tude to forget the sensations of temperature of past times, and 2d. to a prejudice in favour of our own country, which prevails equally with the savage and civilized man. The thermometer may doubtless often rise as high in Philadelphia, as in the States south of the Potomac, or in the West Indies; but those who complain, forget to give credit in the account, for the cool nights and mornings, which they enjoy in our capital, while in the former places, the most oppressive part of the day is from the time the sun and the sea breeze have declined, until some hours after sun rise the next morning. In Philadelphia therefore the system although heated in the day, is refreshed by the diminution of temperature after sun set; while on the other hand, the sufferer rises more exhausted than when he retired, and pants for the moment, when the blowing of the sea breeze, shall restore his wonted activity and spirits.

A change has taken place in the weather of autumn; formerly October and November were the most pleasant months in the year, being dry and clear; but of late years, they have been cold, rainy and variable: during the past season, this was particularly the case. Our springs are often so cold, that fires are comfortable, until the 10th of June.

The quantity of rain that falls in Philadelphia, in the course of a year is very irregular. The precise quantity cannot be ascertained with accuracy, owing to the want of regular observations. What facts are in possession shall be given.

	Inches.
In 1799* there fell, - -	42 3-4
In 1800* - - - -	39
In 1801* - - - -	40 6-8
In 1805 - - - -	42

* Dr. Cox's medical museum. All the rain that fell in the above years was not noted.

In most parts of the United States, the rain falls in greater torrents than in Europe. We know but little of those "fine gentle showers" usually are called "English rains," which when they do occur, Volney says "it is the fashion for people to go out to enjoy, without umbrellas, and to get themselves wet to the skin!!"

The number of rainy days is certainly diminishing in the United States, and hence long droughts often occur, although the quantity of rain in the course of a year, may not vary much from years in which the supply of rain has been more regular. The summers of 1804 and 1809, were uncommonly rainy. In July 1804 $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches fell; in August, $4\frac{3}{4}$; no estimate of June is preserved, but it is well recollected to have been uncommonly wet, and that vast quantities of hay were destroyed in consequence. In May 1786, rain fell during fourteen successive days. In 1788 and 1809, much grain grew in the shock, from the continual rain that fell after it had been cut. More rain fell during the month of November last (1810) than commonly falls throughout the year. In 1791 during the first five months, there were 43 days of rain. In the first eight months of 1790, there were 65 days of rain and 114 days of fair weather.

Very dry summers sometimes occur, as in 1782, and 1793. The variations in the temperature of the weather are often considerable. In winter, these are not so sensibly felt, but in the summer when they occur, as they sometimes do, about the middle of August, after a very warm day, and the thermometer falls 15, 20, 30 degrees in the course of a night, indisposition will necessarily attack numbers, especially those who incautiously sleep with window sashes raised. The temperature of the well water is about 52° of Farenheit.

The want of an annual report of all the deaths in the city until within the last five years, precludes the possibility of ascertaining accurately the comparative mortality of the present and every former year. It may however be asserted that owing to the very great improvement in the science of medicine and surgery, which have taken place within a few years, the chance for life is much increased ; many diseases, now yielding to the powers of the healing art that formerly defied it. "In the year 1771,* the city and liberties of Philadelphia, contained between 25,000, 30,000 inhabitants. Between the Christmas of that and the following year, there died one thousand two hundred and ninety-one† persons. The city and districts contain at present about 100,000 inhabitants‡ and yet between the first of January 1809, and the first of January 1810, there died but 2004 persons. Had the deaths kept pace with the increase of our population, their amount would have been more than double that number."§ Thirty years since, the disease from drinking cold water in Summer, when the body was heated by exercise ; the lock jaw, the croup or hives, mania, and numerous other complaints, that might be mentioned, were seldom or never cured ; but at present, they are very rarely fatal when early assistance is given. The first named disease is peculiar to the United States, and with regard to the two last it is asserted on good author-

* Occasionaly, pains were taken to ascertain from the records of the different religious societies, and of the public burial grounds, the number of deaths in the city. The Episcopal church with commendable attention have from a very early period, published a register of births, deaths and christenings in their society, but no regular list was published of all the city deaths.

† It is more than probable that this number was even greater.

‡ They now contain 100,764.

§ Rush's charge to medical graduates, 1810.

ity, that the success in Philadelphia, is infinitely greater than in Europe. Even the consumption, formerly a hopeless disease, has yielded in numerous cases in this city, to the early and judicious application of medicine. The free use of wine in low fevers, of mercury, bark, opium and the lancet, all of which were used with a timid hand, and also warm and cold baths, have contributed to increase the empire of medicine over various diseases.

The character of our diseases is for the most part inflammatory. This circumstance is owing to the very variable nature of our climate, to the general use of animal food consumed by all classes of people, and the free use of stimulating liquors of all kinds: for although drunkenness, it may be truly said, is a vice by no means common, yet the cheapness of spirituous and malt liquors, enables all classes to take freely of them, and hence they occasion complaints to assume a form, and certainly a degree of violence from which they might otherwise be free. We know nothing of those desolating low fevers, which so often prevail in the cities of Europe, among the labouring poor in confined courts and alleys, and but little of that long list of nervous diseases, (strictly so called) which abridge the lives of the higher class of society. Hence the lancet is oftener required than the stimulating draught; and hence too the reason why the European physician, whose circle of observation may have been confined chiefly to diseases of an opposite character, hears with astonishment of the depleting system of the United States, and especially of Philadelphia.

From a variety of causes, a considerable change has taken place in the forms of our diseases within the last thirty years.

1. The proportional diminution in the use of animal food, the general abolition of hot family suppers by our citizens, and of tavern clubs, and the increas-

ed use of vegetable aliment, have contributed to lessen the number of apoplexies, palsies, dropsies and other complaints depending upon repletion, and exposure to night air.

2. The substitution of malt liquors for punch which was formerly the fashionable beverage at noon, at dinner, and at supper; and the use of flannels, or muslin next the body, have expelled the dry gripes, formerly a fatal disease in Philadelphia.

3. The universal use of umbrellas and the increased use of high crowned hats, have lessened the diseases arising from the operation of the sun.

4. Vaccination is rapidly dispelling the loathsome small pox from the city.

5. The diminution of deaths from consumption has already been mentioned.

6. The increased cleanliness of the city.

Bills of Mortality.

Since the year 1806, the number of deaths, and the names of the diseases are ascertained with an accuracy highly desirable in every town, and especially in a populous city.

By a law passed in the above year, the sextons of all churches or places of worship, are obliged, under a penalty, to obtain from the attending physician of a deceased person, or from some of the family, a certificate of the age and disorder of which he or she may have died, and the days of their death: and in like manner, a certificate is to be obtained from the city alms house, of the diseases of all who die therein, which certificates are to be delivered to the Board of Health, and by their order a weekly statement is made up and published in the newspapers, of the diseases and the ages of the deceased. At the end of the year, a general statement is published by the Board. From these the following result is composed.

	1807	1808	1809	1810
Under 2 years, . . .	614	867	758	760
From 2 to 5 . . .	121	167	92	115
5 10 . . .	65	98	52	59
10 20 . . .	79	95	74	73
20 30 . . .	144	212	203	240
30 40 . . .	236	219	226	264
40 50 . . .	172	186	159	163
50 60 . . .	139	128	95	142
60 70 . . .	88	98	77	96
70 80 . . .	79	61	67	68
80 90 . . .	60	30	44	45
90 100 . . .	11	7	14	9
100 110 . . .	4	2	1	2
Unknown, ...	233	101	141	
Total, ...	2045	2271	2004	2036

Proportion of Deaths in each month.

January	150	136	130	149
February	118	123	118	152
March	154	154	141	127
April	157	169	136	152
May	133	179	150	164
June	159	227	184	147
July	237	374	184	192
August	268	297	280	269
September	237	185	167	173
October	162	154	176	193
November	155	152	189	152
December	115	111	139	166

The above facts speak for themselves, and fully disprove the commonly received opinion of the sickness of Philadelphia.

It cannot be said that the years 1807-8-9 or 10 were unusually healthy, because it appears from the following table, that for a period of twelve years, the number of deaths in the city, except during the visitation of the fever was even smaller. The high numbers indicate the years of pestilence.

DEATHS IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS.

			Males.	Females.	Total.
September 1, 1787 to	Sept. 1,	1788	560	438	998
„ 1788 to	„	1789	514	482	996
„ 1789 to	„	1790	549	486	1035
August 1, 1790 to	Aug. 1,	1791	645	664	1309
„ 1791 to	„	1792	644	601	1245
„ 1792 to	„	1793	778	719	1497
„ 1793 to	„	1794	2933	2059	4292
„ 1794 to	„	1795	897	862	1759
„ 1795 to	„	1796	1188	1025	2283
„ 1796 to	„	1797	857	809	1666
„ 1797 to	„	1798	1245	1111	2356
„ 1798 to	„	1799	2515	1948	4463*

The above table also proves fully, that the number of deaths in proportion to the population of the city is less than in other cities of countries that boast of their healthiness, and that the climate, contrary to the opinion of European travellers is highly conducive to longevity. Had there been any regular account taken of the ages of those who died before 1806, the list of old persons might have been greatly swelled; and the want of such a regulation, will pre-

* The preceding statement was extracted from the table published in "Poulson's Almanac;" the information for which was annually collected by the editor of that publication.

vent our city from appearing in as favourable a light as it deserves: but enough has been said to shew the incorrectness of the assertion so often made, with respect to its general unhealthiness.*

A few remarks may be offered upon the foregoing statement. The population of Philadelphia, including the built parts of the Northern Liberties, Southwark, Passyunk and Moyamensing, amount to 100,764 souls, but to avoid fractions, say 100,000.

The number of deaths in 1810, was 2036, giving the proportion of one to fifty, while from the tables of Dr. Halley, formed upon facts derived from various cities in Europe which were least liable to fluctuations, as to sudden increase or decrease, it appears that the proportion of deaths in them is as 1 to 33. The Liverpool bill of mortality for 1806, states the number of deaths at 2395, and computing a population of 80,000, the above proportions are preserved, and are said to be less than obtains in any other town of equal size in the kingdom.† Now if Liverpool, being the most healthy town in a country which boasts of its healthiness, is exceeded by Philadelphia in that point, in the proportion of more than 50 to 33, the fact certainly ought to satisfy us with our own climate, and to silence the aspersions of Europeans with regard to it.

Compared with other cities in the United States, the healthiness of Philadelphia will be found flattering.

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*The just claim to healthiness by Philadelphia, will more fully appear from a paper preparing by the author on the subject of American longevity.

† Monthly Magazine, London, July, 1807.

The number of deaths from December, 1806, to August, 1807,	Adults	Children	Total.
in New-York amounted to	862	688	1550
In Philadelphia, in same time	796	591	1387
Greater number of deaths in New York,	66	97	163
Deaths in New York by consumption, during the above time,			304
Deaths in Philadelphia by the same disease, and in the same time,			207
More deaths in New York, by consumption,			97
1550 deaths in New York, in 35 weeks average per day,			6⅓
1387 deaths in Philadelphia, in the same time, average per day,			5⅔

If the population of Philadelphia, as being greater than that of New York, be taken into consideration, the difference in favour of Philadelphia will be considerably increased.

No document having come to hand of the deaths in Boston or Baltimore, a comparison could not be made with respect to those cities.

The cause of the greater number of deaths by consumption in New York, and in the New England States generally, admits of an easy explanation upon the following principles.

1. Hereditary confirmation. 2d, Greater keenness in the air from the vicinity to the sea; hence weak lungs are irritated in such air, while a dry air, free from saline impregnation, will have no effect. Some persons have spit blood in New York, who were entirely free from any pulmonic affection in Philadelphia. 3d, Prejudices against bleeding, by which the

inflammation almost so universally attendant upon the disease in the beginning, is permitted to go on, until it becomes general, and tubercles are formed in the lungs. This cause prevails chiefly in New York. 4th, Inattention to accommodating the dress to the change of the weather, prevails equally in New York and Philadelphia, but the remote causes not existing to such a degree in the latter as in the former place, this cause does not operate so powerfully in Philadelphia.

Commerce.

ARRIVALS—The number of square rigged vessels that entered the port in 1771, was			361	
Sloops and Schooners, - -			391	
			——	752
In 1786, the total number was -			-	910
1787, " " -			-	870
1788, " " -			-	854
1789, " " -			-	1261
1793, " " -			-	1050
1797, " " -			-	1420
1804, ARRIVALS—Foreign	579			
Coasters	1220			
	——	1799		
CLEARANCES—Foreign	618			
Coasters	1146			
	——	1764		
		——		3563
1805, ARRIVALS—Foreign	547			
Coasters	1169			
	——	1716		
CLEARANCES—Foreign	617			
Coasters	1231			
	——	1848		
		——		3564

1806,	ARRIVALS—Foreign 690		
	Coasters 1231		
		—— 1921	
	CLEARANCES—Foreign 730		
	Coasters 1278		
		—— 2309	
			—— 4230
1807,	ARRIVALS—Foreign 699		
	Coasters 1270		
		—— 1969	
	CLEARANCES—Foreign 712		
	Coasters 1231		
		—— 1943	
			—— 3912
1809,	ARRIVALS—Foreign 278		
	Coasters 1413		
		——	1691
	CLEARANCES—(Embargo)		
1810,	ARRIVALS—Foreign 514		
	Coasters 684		
		—— 1198	
	CLEARANCES—Foreign 497		
	Coasters 614		
		—— 1111	
			—— 2309

Exports.

In the year 1790, the total amount of the exports of Philadelphia, was	- - -		$7,953,418
In 1796, it was	- - - -		17,523,866
1809, the amount of domestic produce exported was	-	$4,238,358	
Foreign,	- -	4,810,883	
		——	9,049,241
1810, Domestic,	- -	4,751,634	
Foreign,	- -	6,241,764	
		——	10,993,398

Tonnage.

In 1771, the total amount of Tonnage was			44,654
In 1786—American,	31,546		
Foreign	28,392		
			59,938
In 1800, Total			103,663
1810			121,443

It was stated to Congress in February last, by a master ship-builder, of Philadelphia, that there were then 9,145 tons of shipping on the stocks.

The commerce of Philadelphia has kept pace with the progress of the general prosperity of the State; but in common with the whole union, has suffered a considerable diminution, by reason of the vexations from European nations, who for some years past, have acted as if power gave right, and by the restrictive measures forced upon our government. Our merchants are equal to any in the Union, for industry and enterprize; but during the uncertainty of trade that has prevailed for some time past, they have observed a prudent caution in their adventures, which has had the effect of lowering the amount of tonnage, when compared with other cities in the United States: but the good effects of such conduct has been most striking during the past year, when owing to the uncertainty of the renewal of the charter of the United States Bank, that great wheel of commercial credit, a very great diminution of bank accommodation necessarily took place: hence, while in other cities of the Union, the greatest distress has been produced, and failures have been numerous, and to an immense amount, so few have taken place in Philadelphia, as to produce no diminution of that chain of mutual confidence, by which

commerce is upheld, and cannot fail to confirm the opinion generally entertained of the stability of the mercantile community of Philadelphia.

Prices Current, of Foreign and Domestic Articles, at various dates.

Thursday, April 7, 1720.	1798 April.	1811 April.
Flour, 8s 6d to 9s per cwt.	32 to 34s	$6 50
White bread, 18s do.	75s	9
Middling bread, 14s per do.	45s	7
Brown bread, 11s do.	30s	5 50
Salt, 3s 2d per bushel	7s 6d	55
Tobacco, 14s per cwt.	75s	4 to 10
Muscovado Sugar, 30s to 45s 6d per cwt.	120s	12 50
Pork, 45s per barrel	120 to 142 6	17 to 22
Beef, 30s per do.	90 to 112s 6	9 to 16
Rum, 3s to 3s 6d per gallon	8s 9to10s 7d	1
Molasses, 17 to 18d per gal.	4s 6d	45
Wheat, 3s to 3s 3d per bush.	9s	2 25
Indian corn, 1s 8d to 1s 10d per do.	3s 9d	75
Bohea Tea, 50s. per lb.	4s 1d	30 to 35 cts.
Madeira Wine, 16 to 20l per pipe	40l per pipe	60l stg. p. pi. first cost
Pipe staves, 3l per thousand	$55	$77
Hogshead staves, 45s do.	35	44
Barrel staves, 22s 6d do.	18	32
Pitch, 16 to 17s per barrel	26s 3d	6

No article in the above list exhibits so great a difference in price, as Bohea Tea. At the date first mentioned, its use was confined to a few persons, the greater part of whom had been educated in Europe, and could not abandon the pleasant meal which the

article afforded them. It was deemed by many a sinful luxury, and of course, proscribed by the bigoted. All of it came by way of England, and was saddled with heavy duties. Bohea Tea was moreover, the only kind of tea then used.

Inspection of Beef and Pork.

The importance of securing a character in foreign markets to our staple commodities, and of preventing impositions by the dishonest, upon our own citizens, early attracted the attention of the legislature, under the colonial government.

In the year 1727, a law was enacted to regulate the exportation of beef and pork, and an inspector appointed with extensive authority, to search ships and stores for either article, intended to be exported; heavy penalties were also inflicted for opposition, or molestation of any sort to him, while in the execution of his duty; or for shipping any cask without the provincial brand or mark. In case of dispute, arbitrators were to be appointed by a magistrate, who was to give judgment agreeably to their report.

By a law passed in 1789, all beef or pork, the produce of the State, and intended to be exported, are to be packed in barrels made of sound and seasoned white oak, with fourteen hoops thereon, fastened at each end by iron nails, and at each bilge, by wooden pegs or pins.

Every beef or pork tierce, must be of the guage of 42 gallons, wine measure, and contain 300 lb. sound meat, well packed and secured with salt and pickle, and not have more than three legs or shins; and if pork, not more than three heads: every barrel of beef to be of the guage of 28 gallons, wine measure, and to contain no more than two shins: every barrel of pork, of the guage of 29 gallons, wine measure, and to hold 200 lbs. cured meat, and no more than

two heads: every half barrel of beef and pork to be of the guage of 15 gallons, and to contain 100 lbs. of cured meat; and if of beef, not more than one shin, and if of pork, not more than one head. Casks of every sort to be branded with the word "Philadelphia," and name of the cooper, or the person putting up the same. Every tierce, barrel, or half barrel, containing salted beef or pork, intended for sale, of the quantity and quality before mentioned, and packed and secured in the manner aforesaid, shall be passed by the inspector: but if these regulations be not complied with, he is to scratch out the cooper's or packer's brand; and if the same cannot be rendered merchantable, a ⋈ is to be branded on the head of the barrel.

Persons selling or delivering beef or pork not inspected, or refusing to admit the inspector to erase the cooper's or packer's brand, forfeits ten shillings; for erasing the cross that may have been stamped, the penalty is ten pounds. Six pence per barrel is paid for inspection, and one shilling and six pence for each tierce, and one shilling for each barrel, or half barrel repacked, besides cooperage. Persons may employ their own cooper.

Inspection of Flour.

By a law passed in 1781, flour casks are to be made of seasoned materials; having ten hoops, nailed with four nails in each chine hoop, and three nails in each upper bilge hoop: the staves to be twenty seven inches long, but may be of different diameters at the head: viz. casks No. 1, eighteen inches at the head: No. 2, sixteen inches and a half: No. 3, fifteen inches and a half. Twenty cents penalty on every barrel is annexed to a breach of this regulation. Millers are to have brands to mark every cask therewith, be-

fore removal from the place where the same was bolted or packed: and these brands are to be registered with the clerk of the Quarter Sessions of the County. No flour is to be exported before being inspected. Inspectors have authority to enter on board any vessel, or into any store, to search for flour intended to be exported, and are protected from molestation by a heavy penalty on the offender. Counterfeiters of the brand are to pay five pounds for every cask so branded. No inspector is to deal in flour, under a penalty of fifty pounds, and forfeit of office.

Flour mixed with Indian corn meal, is to be condemned, and a fine of three dollars for each cask incurred: one fourth to the use of the inspector, and the other three-fourths to the use of the poor of the county in which the owner of the flour may reside.

Corn, intended to be ground into meal, must be first kiln dried, and when ground, the words "kiln dried," must be branded on the cask, before it leaves the mill. Casks containing rye flour must also be branded with the words "rye flour," and he may add "fine," if he thinks its quality will insure approbation from the inspector. Corn and rye meal may be packed in large casks, but secured by sixteen hoops, with four nails in each chine hoop, and three wooden pegs at the upper edge of each bilge hoop: the staves to be forty-one inches, and the diameter of the head twenty-seven inches; the diameter at the bung, thirty-one inches, and to contain eight hundred pounds neat weight, and having the tare of the cask marked on it. Both rye and corn flour are subject to the same inspection, and the same penalties as wheaten flour. Three cents are allowed for each cask of corn or rye meal inspected.

Bread casks are to be weighed, and the tare marked thereon; a false tare subjects the offender to the penalty of five shillings. Bakers of bread for export-

ation, must deliver with the bread, an invoice, with his name branded on the cask: if found light, they are forfeited. Flour waggons, carts or boats, with flour on board, must have sufficient covering: flour brought to a landing, must be stored or sheltered from the weather. Flour attempted to be shipped before inspection, pays five shillings a barrel. In case of disputes between owner and inspector, a magistrate appoints three impartial persons, one named by the owner, one by the inspector, and a third by himself, who examine the flour, and report the state thereof; if damaged, the cause of such damage: if the flour be not deemed merchantable by the magistrate, the owner must pay to the inspector one shilling per cask; if deemed merchantable, the inspector pays all costs. In case flour has been injured by shallop-men, carters, or miller, the owner is entitled to damages to the extent of the injury. The penalty is five pounds for counterfeiting flour brands, or impressing the same on flour casks; one hundred pounds for branding flour "superfine," after it has been condemned; and if attempted to be shipped, the flour is forfeited: one half goes to the State, the other half to the prosecutor.

The manner of performing the inspection is as follows. The officer runs a scoop diagonally from one head of a barrel to the other, and is thus enabled to examine every part of its contents, and to determine whether it is of uniform quality, as to fineness or clearness, or whether it is musty or sour, and he accordingly either confirms the stamp of quality already made by the miller, or erases it by means of a scraper: the mark of approbation, besides leaving the original brand of quality undefaced, is a wooden plug, stamped S. P. on the head, and inserted in the hole made by the scoop.

Such is the confidence placed in the abilities and impartiality of the inspectors, that appeals from their decisions are seldom made, and in the few instances in which disputes have occurred, the decision of the officer has been confirmed. Besides one cent per barrel paid by the buyer, the inspector receives the contents of the scoop as a perquisite.

In the year 1809, in consequence of the increase of the trade, and extension of the city, a law was passed, requiring the appointment of two inspectors, one to reside north, and the other south of High-street, who are to attend alternately for one month in each district, to the inspection of flour: and when the emoluments exceed 1500 dollars a year to each inspector, one half of the surplus is to be paid into the State treasury. Every barrel of wheat and rye flour must contain 196 lbs.

Shad and Herring.

Casks for packing shad and herring for exportation, may be made of any kind of timber, but must be salt and pickle tight, and hooped with fourteen good hoops, secured at each bilge with three nails or pins, and at each head or chine hoop, with at least three nails. The length of the staves to be 27½ inches. The head, 17½ inches. The cask to contain 28 gallons, wine measure. The half barrel, 14 gallons; and both to be branded with the initial letter of the christian name, and the sirname at full length, of the packer or seller, under a penalty of 67 cents for each barrel. On payment of the fine, the inspector may brand them with his name, and be entitled to six cents from the persons selling the same. Before a sale, or exportation, the barrels must be examined by the inspector, who is authorized to erase the brand

of the packer, in case the barrels are not of the dimensions, and made in the way before mentioned, and not packed and secured as here directed. If they cannot be rendered merchantable, he may erase the brand of the curer, and impress on the head a cross, thus, ⨯.

Persons selling shad or herrings, for exportation, or transportation, before they have been examined and branded; or refusing permission to the inspector to erase a brand, when necessary, shall forfeit one dollar and thirty three cents for every barrel. The penalty for defacing the marks of condemnation of the inspector, is twenty dollars. Twenty cents are allowed to the inspector for examining every barrel, and thirty-three cents for every barrel or half barrel of shad or herring he may repack: for filling up and heading the same, ten cents. Unexported fish are to be examined every six months, and three cents are allowed for every barrel examined and headed.

Penalties are to be collected by the inspector for the time being; one half to be paid to the guardians of the poor, the other half to be retained by the inspector: to be recovered as other debts. Appeals from the decision of the inspector are provided for as in the case of flour. Deputies may be appointed by the inspector, in Philadelphia county, Bucks, and Chester.

Butter.

Every keg of butter offered for sale and exportation, shall contain fifty pounds of butter, sufficiently salted for exportation, and shall be packed in kegs of the following dimensions: viz.

The staves to be of the length of sixteen and one half inches, the diameter of the head eleven inches, and the diameter of the bulge thirteen inches, and

made of sound and well seasoned white-oak timber, with seventeen hoops on each keg, and fastened with three iron nails in each head hoop: each keg shall be weighed and tared, and the tare marked on one of the heads with a marking iron in legible characters.

Every keg containing butter shall be inspected before it be laden on board of any vessel for exportation, by boreing a hole through the head, and piercing the butter through with a proper instrument, in order to ascertain the quality; and if the inspector find the butter of first quality, he shall brand the keg with the letters S P, first quality; and if found inferior to the first, he shall brand it S P, second quality; and if found not merchantable, then the said inspector shall impress and brand a distinct mark of a cross, thus, ⋊ : (each stroke of the said cross shall be at least two inches long,) on one head of every such keg, containing butter as aforesaid.

Every person who shall load on board of a vessel, any butter not inspected, or offer for sale, or export in kegs different from those described, or containing less than fifty pounds, shall forfeit one dollar for each keg. Four cents are paid as inspection fees, for each keg, by the purchaser, and customary allowance for cooperage, unless he employ his own cooper.

Flax Seed.

No flax seed is permitted to be exported before being cleaned, and must be packed in casks, made as straight as possible; the staves of which must be of sound oak, and having, besides a lining hoop on the outside round the chines; twelve other good hoops, secured by three iron nails in each of the chine hoops, and three in each quarter hoop. The casks are to be of two sizes: the larger size to be two feet nine inches long; and in diameter, at each head, twenty-four inches, and to contain seven bushels of

flax seed. The smaller size, to contain three bushels and a half: the casks to be branded with the name of the person who cleaned the seed.

Violators of the foregoing regulations, forfeit twenty shillings for each cask, not inspected, or not made, branded, or filled as directed; and five shillings for every cask shipped without being branded.

Shingles.

Shingles, intended for exportation, must be of the following dimensions. Shingles of the first kind, must be two feet nine inches, at least, long; five and a half inches wide, and of such a thickness, that when dressed, they may remain at least half an inch thick at every place between the but end, and a distance of ten inches from the same.

Shingles of the second kind must be twenty-four inches at least, and not more than twenty-six inches in length; five inches at least, in width, and of such a thickness, that when dressed, they may remain at least half an inch thick at every part between the but end, and a distance of seven inches therefrom.

Shingles of the third kind, must be fifteen inches long, nor less than three and a half inches wide, and of a thickness sufficient to remain, when dressed, three eights of an inch thick at every place between the end, and a distance of six inches from the same.

By a supplement passed in 1790, shingles of the third sort are required to be packed in a close and compact manner, when sold in bundles; each of which shall contain one hundred and twenty-five shingles, and no more: and each row in every bundle must only contain three shingles.

Lumber.

Staves, heading, boards, plank, or timber, intended for exportation, must be inspected by the proper offi-

cer, or his deputies; who, if he find them sound, and fit for exportation, shall count and cull the same, in a just and impartial manner.

Every hewed or shaved pipe, shall be four feet eight inches long; three inches and a half broad in the narrowest part, clear of sap; five eighths of an inch thick in the thinnest place; nor more than one inch thick in any part, regularly split with the grain of the wood; and shall not have more than seven worm holes, and be otherwise fit for a good pipe stave.

Every hewed or shaved barrel stave shall be two feet six inches long, three inches and a half broad, in the narrowest part; half an inch thick in the thinnest part, regularly split: not more than five worm holes.

Every hogshead stave, shall be three feet six inches long; three inches and a half broad, clear of sap; in the narrowest place, five eighths of an inch thick in the thinnest part; not more than one inch thick in any part, regularly split, and not more than six worm holes.

Every piece of hogshead heading, shall be two feet six inches long; the middle pieces, six inches broad, in the narrowest place, clear of sap; and the cantle pieces of the same breadth, in the widest part, clear of sap; both sorts, three quarters of an inch thick, with not more than seven worm holes in each piece.

All boards, plank and timber, shall be good and sound, and of the thickness and quality the same as declared to be by the seller.

Rough staves and heading may be sold, if of the proper length and breadth, and qualities before-mentioned.

Inspectors are authorized to search vessels for staves, &c. shipped for exportation: opposition in-

curs a penalty of fifty pounds: if shipped without inspection, the fine is twenty shillings for every thousand staves or heading: ten shillings for every thousand feet of boards, plank or timber, so shipped.

An account of all lumber, &c. measured and inspected, is to be kept, and of the names of the buyers and sellers. The officer must not buy or sell staves, &c. of which he is inspector, under a penalty of fifty pounds. One half of the penalties and forfeitures incurred by this act, go to the Pennsylvania Hospital: the other half, to the informer.——Act, 1759.

All staves, &c. before they are delivered for sale, shall be inspected, under a penalty of forfeiting the same: one half to the Commonwealth; the other half, to the informer.

Mixing good staves or heading, with cullings, or unmerchantable, or uninspected staves or headings, incurs a forfeit of the whole so mixed.

Leogan staves, used for sugar hogsheads, may be exported, if four feet six inches long, three and a half inches broad, including sap, if it be sound; and half an inch thick, but subject to inspection.——Act. 1790.

By an act of March 30, 1803, no staves shall be deemed merchantable, which are not three inches wide.

Fees are as follow. For inspecting and examining boards and plank, according to superficial measure, for every thousand feet, thirty-three cents. Other timber, reduced to cubical feet, for every ton, (consisting of cubical feet,) one half to be paid by the buyer, and the other by the seller, thirteen cents: inspecting and culling the first and second sorts of shingles, per thousand, twenty cents: the third kind, thirteen cents.——Act, 1790.

By an act of March 20, 1810, the fee for inspecting staves and heading, was fixed at 25 cents for every customary thousand.

For several years past, great quantities of bark of a particular variety of black oak, for dying, have been exported in powder, to Europe.

No ground black oak bark may be shipped, except such, as in the opinion of the inspector, shall have been shaved, clean from the ross, or outside bark; ground sufficiently fine, and be free from damage by wet, mould, or otherwise: well packed in good and sufficient casks; having at least twelve hoops thereon, together with lining hoops on each end, well secured.

Bark shall be put up and packed in casks, marked in plain and legible characters, "first and second quality," as its quality and manufacture may merit, together with the word "Philadelphia," and the name of the inspector: no casks shall be so marked, except the same shall be found free from all mixture with oak bark, tan, or extraneous matter; from damage by wet, mould, or otherwise. Bark so mixed, or damaged, shall be branded with the letter C. Persons defacing such mark, shall forfeit twenty dollars: one half to the prosecutor, the other half to the poor. Manufacturers of oak bark, must brand the cask on the head, with their name, at full length, under the penalty of one dollar for each cask omitted to be so marked: the inspector shall be entitled to receive for every ton weight of bark he shall inspect, three dollars: one half to be paid by the seller, and one half by the buyer, besides cooperage; also six cents per cask, per week, for storage, computing from the time of inspection. The inspector is to weigh bark sent to him, and to furnish the owner with an invoice specifying the gross weight, and the tare of each cask: for every cask not exceeding ten hundred weight, there shall be allowed eight pounds for draft.

The inspector is empowered to search for bark on board of vessels: for obstructing him, the fine is one hundred dollars, with a forfeit of the bark: twenty dollars is the fine for each cask shipped without inspection: one half to the use of the officer or person prosecuting, the other half to the poor. Condemned bark may be sold for home consumption, and unsound bark may be exported, without inspection: disputes to be settled by arbitration, as in the case of the other articles of domestic produce.

Measurers of Grain, &c. and Weigh Masters.

For the purpose of securing justice to both buyer and seller, in the continual traffic that takes place between citizens, a sworn measurer of grain of all sorts, and salt, and coal, is appointed. All hay likewise, brought to the city, is weighed at the public scales: and by the certificates of the officers, all the articles mentioned, are bought and sold.

Chamber of Commerce.

An association of persons, concerned in trade, was formed in the year 1801, "for the purposes of aiding the trade of the city of Philadelphia, by carrying into effect, such rules and regulations as may from time to time, be established, with respect to commerce; and the adjustment of mercantile differences, between each other," by the name of "The Chamber of Commerce."

Agreeably to the rules of the association published, they are to meet once a month: thirteen members to constitute a quorum. The officers are, a president, two vice presidents, a treasurer, and a secretary; chosen annually, on the first Monday in January. The secretary is to have a salary, to be fixed by

the president and vice presidents. On the day of their election, or as soon after as possible, the president and vice president, form sixty of the members of the society, into twelve classes, for the purpose of serving as monthly committees, for the ensuing year: each class to consist of five members; three of whom shall be competent to the transaction of business. Members neglecting to attend the meetings of the committees, pay fifty cents for every neglect.

The duty of the monthly committee is, to adjust and determine all mercantile disputes which may be laid before them; and to report their proceedings to the next general meeting. All awards are to be recorded, with the reasons of the award.

The members shall in no case, refuse to submit any matter of account in dispute, or any mercantile difference between them, to the final arbitration or adjustment of those members who may be chosen for that purpose: but it shall be at the option of the parties to submit such difference to the committee of the month, or each to choose a member of the society, who, together with the chairman of the month, shall determine the matter in dispute. Members refusing to conform to the rules of the society, forfeit membership. The subscription is, five dollars on entrance, and eight dollars yearly. Members must be citizens of the United States, and residents in Philadelphia; and must be nominated one month before they can be chosen.

Survey of damaged ships and cargoes.

The following mode of procedure is adopted, to determine the quantum of damage sustained on board vessels, by stress of weather.

A writ issues upon application by the master, from the district court, directed to three persons, two of whom are masters of ships, and one a merchant, for a survey on ship and cargo "(taking to their assistance, any ship carpenter, or other tradesman, if they shall think it necessary,) and to estimate the amount of damage, wastage, or loss, if any, which the said cargo, or any part thereof, may have sustained, and the occasion thereof." The hatches are accordingly examined, the discharge of the cargo takes place, and the injured packages marked. The consignee takes them home, when a more minute examination takes place, and the quantum of damage of each package being ascertained, an account of it is taken agreeably to original invoice, and signed by the consignee. The report thereon is made by the surveyors on oath or affirmation, and remains on record. A sale at auction is then ordered, of the damaged part, for account of the concerned: the proceeds whereof, are credited in account, and the first cost and charges being deducted, the loss is ascertained.

Where the damage is deemed to arise from deficient dunnage, or from placing a perishable article in contact with dry goods, the vessel and owner are liable. In such cases, the consignee or owner, may have an offer of the damaged part, at first cost and charges, but if not accepted, recourse is had, as before, to sale by auction.

When a ship is dismasted, or otherwise injured, by stress of weather, a special examination takes place of the protest and log book, and of the master and mariners on board, touching the disaster; and orders are issued for repairs. When these are completed, the bills are brought to the surveyors, who separate the charges incident to the disaster, from those resulting from the decay of the ship; and a report as in the former case is lodged in the office.

When a ship puts back in distress, and it becomes necessary to discharge the cargo, a writ is obtained for a survey, as in other cases; and after examination by the surveyors, their certificate issues to the custom-house, for a permit to discharge the cargo, if necessary. An inquiry respecting the cause of the disaster, the order for repairs, the examination of the bills for the same, and report take place as before.

The ability and impartiality, with which the duties of the surveyors of Philadelphia have been discharged, has caused a general confidence to be reposed in their reports, by underwriters at home and abroad.

Wardens of the Port.

A board of Wardens was established by law, at an early date, and in 1803, a new law was passed on the subject: by this, the governor is authorized to appoint annually, one master Warden and six assistants, with power to use a seal, and to appoint a clerk, whose minutes of the transactions of the board are open to the public.

The master Warden is bound to attend every day, from ten to one o'clock, at the office; and once a month the full board are to meet, to grant licences to pilots, to make rules for their government; to decide all differences between masters, owners, and consignees of vessels, or pilots: to direct the mooring of ships, and the order in which they shall lie, load, or unload at the wharves; and to make and ordain penalties for the breach of their rules and orders. An appeal from their decision to the Court of Common Pleas is allowed, provided it be made within six days. The Wardens are exempted from serving on juries. The assistants receive no pay: that of the Master Warden is $2 50, daily. The salary of the clerk is $500 annually. The Wardens must take an

oath of office. The accounts of the office are to be settled quarterly, by the Register General; and if it shall appear that the monies paid into the office are insufficient to defray the expenses of it, the Governor is authorized to draw on the State Treasurer for the amount of such deficiency: but it must not exceed $800.

No person is permitted to make any obstruction to a free cart passage along the wharves, under a penalty of $100: if made, the Wardens are authorized to remove the same. Persons desirous of extending a wharf into the river, must make application, under a heavy penalty, to the Board, who are to determine whether the wharf will not encroach upon or injure the channel, and approve or disapprove the measure. The wardens are also authorized to fix and determine the extent and distance to which wharves may be built in Schuylkill, on either of its shores, from the lower falls, to its junction with the river Delaware.*

No burning or breaming vessels is permitted at any wharf between Cedar street and Vine street, under a penalty of one hundred and fifty dollars.

Pilots.

There are three classes of PILOTS. The first are permitted to pilot vessels of any depth of water: the second, those of twelve feet or under: the third, those of nine feet or under. Every pilot must serve an apprenticeship of six years to a first rate pilot. In four years, he may, if found qualified, take out a licence for the third class: after one year more he may take out one for the second class. At the end of the sixth year, he may become a first rate pilot. The licences must be annually renewed. The

* Act, March 28th, 1805.

indentures of pilots are recorded in the warden's office: previously to granting any licence, the pilot must conduct a square rigged vessel, twice up and down the river, under the inspection of a pilot of the first branch. Pilots must give bond for the faithful performance of their duty. If required, they must shew their licences to the master of any vessel they may take charge of. Extra services of pilots are to be paid for agreeably to the determination of the board of wardens, provided the parties cannot agree. Vessels outward bound are to remain twenty-four hours at the capes, to give the pilots an opportunity to be taken out: in case of refusal so to do on the part of the captain, pilots are entitled to a sum not exceeding 800 dollars. If carried to sea, first branch pilots receive captain's wages until their death, or return: if a second rate pilot be carried off, he is entitled to the wages of first mate: if a third rate pilot, to the wages of seamen. If they have no boat attending them, they are only to be entitled to half the aforesaid wages. Two dollars per day, are allowed to pilots detained by ice, or by the master or owner, or while performing quarantine: if prevented by ice or other causes from entering the port of Philadelphia, and are compelled to proceed to another port, they are entitled to full pilotage, and to eight cents mileage. Pilots occasioning the loss of vessels by carelessness, are suspended and fined by the warden, and subject to prosecution for damages at common law.

Fifty cents are paid for a licence. The rates of pilotage for inward bound vessels are as follows.

For every half foot of water drawn by a vessel, up to twelve feet, one dollar and thirty three cents; above twelve feet, one dollar sixty seven cents.

Outward bound vessels pay as follows.

For every half foot of water up to twelve feet, one dollar: more than twelve feet, one dollar thirty three cents. For every vessel not registered in the United States, they are to receive two dollars and sixty seven cents: and for conducting vessels up to the city from 20th November to 10th of March, the additional sum of ten dollars. Compensation for conducting to or from the city all crippled vessels, which may have required extra care and trouble, is not to exceed double the amount of what they otherwise would have been entitled to, of which the wardens shall judge.

All vessels arriving from foreign ports, and every vessel of seventy-five tons, outward bound, must receive a pilot: the master is required to report to the warden's office the name of the vessel, her draught of water, and the pilot's name, within thirty-six hours after her arrival; and if outward bound, before she leaves the port, under a penalty of sixty dollars. Masters refusing to take a pilot, pay a sum equal to half pilotage of the vessel, for the benefit of distressed and decayed pilots.

Pilots are to report to the office, the vessels they bring up. For making a false report, they pay a fine of twelve dollars. Injuries sustained in their boats in relieving vessels are to be made good by the owner of the vessel. Pilots neglecting to attend their duty for two weeks, forfeit their licence.

Harbour Master.

In the year 1793, The useful office of HARBOUR MASTER was established. He is authorized to enforce and superintend the execution of the laws of the Commonwealth, of the City Corporation, and the bye laws of the wardens, for cleaning the docks, preventing nuisances at the wharves; for regulating

and stationing ships in the stream, or at the wharves; and for removing vessels to accommodate others; his compensation is one dollar, for every vessel above 75 tons burthen.

Manufactures.

Philadelphia has long been celebrated for her various manufactures; and they have much increased in variety and extent, since the late interruption to our foreign commerce. It would be inconsistent with the nature of this work, to enter minutely into this subject; but a general view of them may be given.

The various coarser metallic articles, which enter so largely into the wants and business of mankind, are manufactured to a great extent, in a variety of forms, and in a substantial manner. All the various edged tools for mechanics are extensively made; and it may be mentioned as a fact calculated to excite surprise, that our common screw augur, an old and extensively useful instrument, has been recently announced in the British publications, as a capital improvement in mechanics, as it certainly is, and that all attempts by foreign artists to make this instrument durable, have failed.

The finer kinds of metals are wrought with neatness and taste. The numerous varieties of tin ware in particular, may be mentioned as worthy of attention. But above all, the working of the precious metals has reached a degree of perfection highly creditable to the artists. Silver plate fully equal to sterling, as to quality and execution is now made, and the plated wares are superior to those commonly imported in the way of trade. Floor cloths of great variety of patterns, without seams, and the colours bright, hard and durable; various printed cotton stuffs,

warranted fast colours; earthen ware, yellow and red, and stone ware are extensively made; experiments shew, that ware equal to that of Staffordshire might be manufactured, if WORKMEN COULD BE PROCURED.

The supply of excellent patent shot is greater than the demand. All the chemical drugs, and mineral acids of superior quality, are made by several persons: also, cards, carding and spinning machines for cotton, flax, and wool. Woollen, worsted, and thread hosiery have long given employment to our German citizens: and recently, cotton stockings have been extensively made.

Paints of twenty-two different colours, brilliant and durable, are in common use, from native materials; the supply of which is inexhaustible. The chromate of lead, that superb yellow colour, is scarcely equalled by any foreign paint. There are fifteen rope-walks in our vicinity. We no longer depend upon Europe for excellent and handsome paper hangings, or pasteboard, or paper of any kind. The innumerable articles into which leather enters, are neatly and substantially made: the article sadlery forms an immense item in the list. The leather has greatly improved in quality; the exportation of boots and shoes to the southern states is great; and to the West Indies before the interruption to trade, was immense. Morocco leather is extensively manufactured. The superiority of the carriages, either as respects excellence of workmanship, fashion, or finish, has long been acknowledged. The type-foundery of Binny & Ronaldson, supplies nearly all the numerous printing offices in the United States. There are one hundred and two hatters in the city and liberties. Tobacco in every form, gives employ to an immense capital. The refined sugar of Philadelphia has long been celebrated: ten refineries are constantly at work. Excellent japanned and pewter ware: muskets, rifles, fowling

pieces and pistols are made with great neatness. The cabinet ware is elegant, and with the manufactory of wood generally, is very extensive. The houses, are ornamented with marble of various hues and qualities, from the quarries near Philadelphia.

Mars Works, at the corner of Ninth and Vine streets, and on the Ridge road, the property of Oliver Evans, consists of an iron foundery, mould-maker's shop, steam engine manufactory, black-smith's shop, and mill-stone manufactory, and a steam engine used for grinding sundry materials, for the use of the works, and for turning and boreing heavy cast and wrought iron work. The buildings occupy one hundred and eighty eight feet front, and about thirty five workmen are daily employed. They manufacture all cast or wrought iron work, for machinery for mills, for grinding grain, or sawing timber; for forges, rolling and slitting mills, sugar mills, apple mills, bark mills, &c. Pans of all dimensions used by sugar boilers, soap boilers, &c. Screws of all sizes for cotton presses, tobacco presses, paper presses, cast iron gudgeons, and boxes for mills and waggons, carriage boxes, &c. and all kinds of small wheels and machinery for cotton and wool spinning &c. Mr. Evans also makes steam engines on improved principles, invented and patented by the proprietor, which are more powerful and less complicated, and cheaper than others; requiring less fuel, and not more than one fiftieth part of the coals commonly used. The small one in use at the works, is on this improved principle, and is of great use in facilitating the manufactory of others. The proprietor has erected one of his improved steam engines in the town of Pittsburgh, and employed to drive three pair of large millstones with all the machinery for cleaning the grain, elevating, spreading and stirring, and cooling the meal, gathering and bolting, &c. &c. The power is equal to twenty four horses, and will

do as much work as seventy-two horses in twenty-four hours; it would drive five pair of six feet mill-stones, and grind five hundred bushels of wheat in twenty-four hours.

All kinds of castings are also made at the Eagle works, on Schuylkill, belonging to S. & W. Richards.

Breweries—Distilleries.

Beer was brewed in Philadelphia for several years before the revolutionary war, and soon after peace the more substantial porter was made by the late Mr. Robert Hare. Until within three or four years, the consumption of that article had greatly increased, and is now the common table drink of every family in easy circumstances. The quality of it is truly excellent: to say that it is equal to any of London, the usual standard for excellence, would undervalue it, because as it regards either wholesome qualities or palatableness, it is much superior; no other ingredients entering into the composition than malt, hops, and pure water: and yet to a foreign porter palate, accustomed to the impression left by the combination of the heterogenous compound called English malt liquor,* our home brewed stuff will no doubt appear insipid. A fair experiment has shewn them, that even so far back as 1790,† Philadelphia porter bore the warm climate of Calcutta, and came back uninjured. In 1807, orders were given by the merchants of Calcutta, after tasting some of it taken

* It appears from British publications, that owing to the excessive duty upon hops and malt in England, very little of those articles are now used in the manufacture of beer, porter, and ale. The substitutes are tobacco, aloes, liquorice, quassia root, and green vitriol.

† Carey's American Museum, vol. 10. p. 7.

out as stores, for sixty hogsheads. Within a few years, pale ale of the first quality is brewed, and justly esteemed, being light, sprightly, and free from that bitterness which distinguishes porter. Coleman's deserves particular notice. The quantity of each particular malt liquor brewed in Philadelphia, cannot be given, as there is no excise, nor duty upon hops or malt, and if there be no other mode of ascertaining the point, it is to be hoped we shall ever remain ignorant on the subject. Great quantities of porter, ale, and beer, are exported to the other States. The hops are almost entirely brought from New England; much of the barley comes from the same quarter, especially Rhode Island.

The distilleries of rum, whiskey, and for rectifying, are numerous: and the improvements in the art are general and great. The preperation of gin has become an important business, and its exportation regular and extensive. We still however, want the knowledge of the peculiar art, of giving it that flavour which justly renders the Holland gin so deservedly esteemed. The discovery of the principle upon which this depends, remains for some enterprizing American.

The taste and merit of the mechanics are exhibited in no respect more clearly, than in the general construction of shipping; which commonly sail well, work easily, and are very strong. Various improvements, it is understood, have been introduced, tending to increase their capacity, without diminishing their strength or power of sailing. In the accommodations too, and arrangements for passengers, when built with that view, they are very convenient. Their external appearance is much improved by the skill of that excellent carver, William Rush, who without the advantage of seeing any good models, or having any instruction from great masters, has arrived to much eminence in his art, and is thought to sur-

pass any naval carver in Europe. This is a bold assertion; but the voluntary expression of admiration excited in Europe by his elegant figures, and the opportunities of comparison with the works of Europeans, afforded by commerce, in every part of the world, and even the opinion of British artists, may be adduced in its justification. The striking likeness of Mr. John Adams, late president of the United States, as a head for the frigate bearing his name, and of others, from memory alone, are full proofs of the powers of his mind, and the success of his chisel.

Before the American war, a considerable spirit prevailed for the culture of the silk worm: and a society was established for its encouragement, with a fund for the purchase of the raw material. The common black mulberry, was found to answer well for the food of the insect. A filature was also erected under the direction of the society, on the present site of the University in Ninth street. In one instance, a lady in the vicinity of Philadelphia, raised on her father's farm, as many worms as produced a piece of silk, of more than fifty yards in length; it was manufactured in London, under the care of Dr. Franklin, in 1772.

The following is a short abstract of the marshal's report of the Manufactures in the city and county of Philadelphia.

Looms - - -	273	
Spinning-wheels, -	3,648	
Oil Mills, - -	3	
Carriage makers, -	17	value of work last year $498,500
Soap and Candle makers,	28	
Glue Manufactures,	14	
Distilleries - -	18	gallons distilled in 1810, 12,83818
Sugar Refineries, -	10	

Ropewalks, - -	15
Potteries, - -	16
Tobacco and Snuff, -	27
Copper Brass and Tin,	44
Hatters Shops, -	102
Paper Mills, - -	7
Printing Offices, -	51
Cutlers, - - -	28
Gunsmiths - -	10*
Glass works, - -	2

The above is generally deemed under the actual number of the distilleries, mechanics and manufacturers.

Press—History—Progress—Present state.

Among the numerous respectable men, and useful mechanics, who early emigrated to the new world, was William Bradford, printer, who in less than six weeks after the city was founded, established a press.

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* Abstract of the amount of the annual manufactures, manufacturing establishments, &c. in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as per the return of the assistants to the marshal of the district, for the year 1810.

Manufactures in Flax, Hemp, Wool, and Cotton,		$4,279,174
In Grain, Fruit, &c.		15,778,424
In Leather, ...		3,155,967
In Lead, ...		296,800
In Iron, ...		5,869,487
In Tanneries		1,607,804
Manufacturing Establishments in Cotton, Wool, Hemp, and Flax,		1,231,031
Hats		1,296,346
Paper, &c.		1,227,766
Miscellaneous, . . .	$7,883,892	
	964,966	
	603,113	
	. . . .	9,451,941
		$44,194,740

The first specimen of his work, is a sheet almanac,* for the year 1687, in twelve compartments; the year beginning with March, and ending with February, as was usual, before the 18th century. A copy of this earl~~first~~ specimen of American typography, is preserved in the public library of Philadelphia. The place of his residence is not certainly known: but in 1689, another work, on the subject of the New England Churches, by G. Keith, is dated in that year, in Philadelphia.—Disputes having arisen in the Society of Friends, Bradford took part with the minority, and published the pamphlets of Keith and Thomas Budd, against the governing party, which occasioned the imprisonment of himself and friends, and induced him after his liberation, to settle in New York,† to which place he removed in 1690.

Reinier Jansen, evidently a Dutchman by name, but of whose history, no facts are on record; managed Bradford's Press in Pennsylvania in his own name, after the removal of the latter to New York, until the year 1712, when Andrew Bradford, son of William, came from New York, and from that time until 1723, was the only printer in the colony. In 1719, he printed the first newspaper in Pennsylvania, in company with John Copson; it was entitled the "AMERICAN WEEKLY MERCURY," and printed on a half sheet of paper. He also printed the Almanacs of Jacob Taylor, Titan Leed, John Jerman, and William Birket for several years.—In 1723, a se-

* The title of this work, is "An Almanac for the year of the Christian account, 1687; particularly respecting the meridian and latitude of Burlington, but may indifferently suit all places adjacent. By Daniel Leeds, Student in Agriculture. Printed and sold by William Bradford, near Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania pro. Anno. 1687."—Thomas's History of Printing. p. 1—8.

† The particulars are detailed in the History of Printing, in America, by Isaiah Thomas: a work which will amply repay the reader for the perusal.

cond printing office was opened by Samuel Keimer, of whom several curious anecdotes are given by Dr. Franklin,* and I. Thomas.—He printed the second newspaper in Pennsylvania, commencing December 24, 1728, and entitled the "Universal Instructor in all Arts and Sciences, and Pennsylvania Gazette." It was a folio sheet. After the return of Franklin from England (in 1727,) he united for a short time with Hugh Meridith, and continued Keimer's paper, on a whole or a half sheet, as occasion required. In 1747-8, it was published by Franklin and D. Hall, on a whole sheet, crown folio, and afterwards enlarged. The successors of Hall, continue this paper weekly under the title of the "Pennsylvania Gazette."

William Bradford, grandson of the first William, commenced printing a weekly paper in 1742, which was continued by him and his successors until about the year 1797. Various others succeeded,† some of which were given up, and some continue. A German newspaper was printed weekly in Philadelphia, so early as 1743, by Joseph Crellius, under the direction of the late Rev. Dr. Smith, provost of the college of Philadelphia, who had also the management of the German press, an appointment he received from a benevolent society in London, instituted for "promoting religi-

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* Franklin's life.

† Pennsylvania Chronicle From 1767 to 1773 Goddard
Pen. Packet 1771 Dunlap
Pen. Ledger 1775 1776 Humphreys
Pen. Evening Post 1775 Towne
Pen. Mercury 1775 1775 Story and Humphreys
Phila. Gazette German 1762 1779‡
Freeman's Journal 1781 1792 Bailey
Independent Gazetteer 1781 1796 Oswald

‡ Thomas's History of Printing.

ous knowledge among the Germans in Pennsylvania." A German paper had been printed quarterly in the year 1739, at Germantown, seven miles from Philadelphia, by C. Sower, who cast his own types, and made his own ink. It was afterwards printed monthly, and in 1744, every week, under the title of "The Germantown Gazette, by C. Sower, jun." until some time in the revolutionary war.

The "Pennsylvania Packet, or General Advertiser," was first printed weekly by John Dunlap in 1771, and continued at Lancaster from 1778 to 1779, while the British had possession of Philadelphia: on the evacuation of the city, it was published twice a week; in the year 1784, in conjunction with David C. Claypoole, who had served his time with Mr. Dunlap, it was printed daily; this was the first daily paper printed in the United States.—In 1801, the paper was sold to Zachariah Poulson, who continues it to this day, under a very respectable patronage,—the title is "The American Daily Advertiser."

At present there are printed in Philadelphia, eight daily papers,—viz.

Morning.

Poulson's	American Daily Advertiser,	1784
Duane,	Aurora,	1790
Bradford	True American,	1797
M'Corkle	Freeman's Journal,	1804

Evening.

Relf	Philadelphia Gazette.	1788
Bronson	Gazette U. States.	1791
Jackson	Register,	1804
Binns	Democratic Press.	1807

Three times a week.

Duane, McCorkle, Binns.

Twice a week.

Bronson.

Weekly.

Hall and Pierie Pennsylvania Gazette.

Duane
Binns
Conrad Gentler, } Ameritanischer Beobachter.
John Geyer, } Aurora.
German. }
Repertory
* Helmbold Tickler—occasionally.

It has been ascertained that 19,298 impressions of the above papers are distributed every week.†

It may be useful to notice the other periodical and literary works, published in former times in Philadelphia.

In 1741, Franklin attempted "the General Magazine, and Historical Chronicle, in 12 mo. price 12*s*. per annum," but continued it only six months.

A. Bradford printed in 1741 for the editor and proprietor, John Webbe, "The American Magazine, in 8vo." two numbers of which only appeared.

In 1757, William Bradford, printed "The American Magazine, or Monthly Chronicle," for the British colonies; By a society of gentlemen. Three numbers only were printed.

In 1769, Lewis Nichola, published "The American Magazine," each number containing 48 pages. It ended with the year. "The Penny Post," by Potts, succeeded for a few months.

In 1771, John M'Gibbons published a few numbers of "The Royal Spiritual Magazine."

In 1775, the late Robert Aitken published "The Pennsylvania Magazine, or American Monthly Museum," the editor of which was Thomas Paine. It was well conducted, and may be read at the present day with entertainment and profit. It began in January 1775, and closed in July 1776.

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* Thomas enumerates 71 papers in the state of Pennsylvania.
† Robinson's Directory.

In the year 1779, Francis Bailey, printed nine numbers of the "United States Magazine."

In the year 1786, the "Columbian Magazine" was began by Mathew Carey, Charles Cist and William Spottswood. It was published monthly, for about eight years. Shortly after its commencement, the sole proprietorship devolved upon William Spottswood, who, after the lapse of about three years, sold it to Mr. William Young, who finally discontinued it in 1793. Considering the situation of the country at the time, this work was respectably conducted.

In January 1787, Mathew Carey commenced the publication of the American Museum, which was intended to combine the plan of a common miscellaneous magazine, and historical chronicle, or register of the times. It was ably conducted, and it is sincerely to be regretted that want of encouragement obliged the editor and proprietor to relinquish his useful labours. Twelve volumes in a regular series were published. A thirteenth volume was published in 1798. Every public library in the United States, ought to possess a copy of this work.

Previously to the establishment of the federal government, the book trade was of small account; some foreign works of merit were however published. But at the æra mentioned, the business partook of that increased life and vigour, which the new state of public affairs universally diffused. Since that time, the increase of printing, and of the arts connected therewith, ~~have~~ has been very rapid in Philadelphia.

In 1786, four book-sellers thought an edition of the New Testament, for schools, a work of risque, requiring much consultation previously to the determination of the measure: yet such was the rapid progress of things, that in 1790, one of the book-

sellers above referred to, thought it safe to risque the publication of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA, in eighteen quarto volumes, and even promised that it should be improved. When the first half volume was published, in 1790, he had but 246 subscribers, and could only procure two or three engravers. One thousand copies of the first volume were printed: two thousand of the second; and when he had completed the eighth, the subscription extended so far as to render it necessary to reprint the first. He then found difficulty in procuring printers for the work.*

In 1792, Ebenezer Hazard Esq. published a quarto volume of "Historical collections," intended as materials for a history of the United States, and another in 1794. These collections were the result of much assiduous application, and made under the patronage of Congress, whose recommendation procured him access to the records of the state legislatures.

The quarto Bible, set up by Mathew Carey, in Philadelphia, was the first standing Bible, of that size, in the world, and is even now, the only one of separate types. These were cast by Binney and Ronaldson, of Philadelphia. Printing is now executed in a style equal to that of any country in Europe; and some specimens of truly superb work, as Barlow's Columbiad, and Willson's Ornithology, have been sent forth. The plates in Bradford and Inskeep's edition of Ree's Cyclopædia, now in progress, are much superior to those in the original English work; and the printing, fully equal thereto.

The number of volumes printed in Philadelphia, annually, are calculated at 500,000.* There are fifty-one printing offices, which have 153 presses.†

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* Hopkinson's oration before the Academy of Fine Arts. November, 1810.—p. 19.

† Robinson's Directory, for 1811.

There are upwards of sixty engravers in Philadelphia, and twenty more would find constant employ. The improvement of the art has been very considerable, within a few years past.

Periodical Publications.

The following periodical works are at present published in Philadelphia.

Monthly.

1. The Port Folio, by Joseph Dennie: a miscellaneous work. It was at first a weekly sheet, and commenced in 1801. Bradford and Inskeep. Price $6.
2. Mirror of Taste and Dramatic Censor. T. B. Zantzinger, & Co. Price $8.
3. Select Reviews and Spirit of the Magazines. By E. Bronson, and others, 1809. Earl. Price $5.

Quarterly.

4. Medical Museum. By J. R. Coxe, M. D.—Humphreys. 7 vols. Price $2.
5. Eclectic Repertory, and Analytical Review, Medical and Philosophical; by a society of Physicians, 1810. Earl. Price $3.
6. Archives of Useful Knowledge. Devoted to commerce, manufactures, rural and domestic economy, agriculture, and the useful arts. By James Mease, M. D.—Hogan. Price $2.
7. American Review of history, politics, and general repository of literature and state papers. By Robert Walsh, jun.—Farrand and Nicholls. Price $6.

Semi-annually.

8. American Register, or General Repository of History, Politics and Science. Commenced in 1806. 7 volumes.—C. and A. Conrad. Price $3 25.

Occasional Law Reports.

Reports of cases adjudged in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. By Horace Binney. Farrand and Nicholls. Two volumes have been published. Price $6 each.

Reports of cases adjudged in the Court of Common Pleas, of the first district. By P. A. Browne. 1 vol.—D. Hogan. Price $3.

Former Government of Philadelphia.

The first frame of Government published by Penn in England, for his new Province, had evidently been drawn from the celebrated "Oceana" of Harrington; a work which theoretical writers have supposed, exhibits the best picture of a perfect Commonwealth. Penn soon found upon bringing his principles to the test of experience, that they were not suited to the multiplied wants of men bustling in the scenes of active life, nor to calm the jealousies and contending interests of a people engaged in the arduous task of subduing the wilderness.

The government was vested in a Governor, and freemen constituting a council; one third of which was to be chosen for three years, one third for two years, and one third for one year, in such a manner that there should be an annual succession of twenty four new members. The council was to consist of seventy two members, to be chosen by the freemen; the governor, or his representative was

to be perpetual President, but only had a treble vote. The general assembly in the true democratic style, was at first to consist of all the freemen; afterwards of two hundred, and never to exceed five hundred.

This singular frame was abolished in a few months after the arrival of Penn, and another granted on the second of April 1683: but such was the difficulty of either fixing on the most eligible form, or of fully satisfying the adventurers, that this was also given up, as well as another passed on the seventh of November 1696; and it was not until the year 1701,* during the last visit of the proprietary, that the charter was granted which lasted until the commencement of the American revolution.

The charter of the city of Philadelphia was dated the 25th October 1701. Before that day, Philadelphia was called the town.

By this charter William Penn nominated the first mayor, recorder, aldermen and common councilmen, and granted them, among other privileges and franchises, that of electing others to supply vacancies, and even to increase their own number at pleasure; the public grounds were granted to them by the name of the mayor and commonalty of the city of Philadelphia, but the commonalty had no share in the government or estate of the city, the whole body being self-elective, and not accountable to the citizens in any respect. It would be difficult to account for so extraordinary a charter from the wisdom of William Penn, did not we know that among the first settlers, were a considerable number from the city of Bristol in England, whose charter granted at an early period, before the rights of the commonalty were well under-

* 28th October.

stood, had been familiarized by habit, which induced them to request a similar one: a copy of the Bristol charter was accordingly procured, and with little variations adopted. It was not long however, before the commonalty began to be dissatisfied with it, and to make frequent complaints to the assembly, of the abuses that were practised under it; many of which appear upon the minutes of the house. At an early period after the charter, the legislative powers of this corporation were very limited: they could not levy a shilling by taxes, for any use whatever, and could employ the income of the city estates only for the use and embellishment of the city; wherefore we see few monuments raised to preserve the memory of that corporation. Although the first men for integrity and abilities to be found in the city, were elected into the office of the body politic, yet such is the nature of unlimited power, not accountable to the people, that it will divert the best men from purposes, which, before they were invested with the power, they would have highly approved. The jealousy which the citizens entertained of the corporation, pervaded the general assembly of the province; and when the lighting, watching, and paving the city became a desirable object, the representatives of the freemen would not entrust the corporation alone with the power of raising or expending the money necessary for these purposes; they would not however cast such a reflection on the respectable characters of which that body was composed, as wholly to vest these powers with others: but pursued a middle line, and constituted two separate bodies, by the names of city wardens and street commissioners, to the former of whom, the lighting and watching, and to the latter, the paving of the streets, was committed; the mayor or recorder, and four of the aldermen concurring with each body, in laying the taxes and prescribing

the mode of expending them; thus the city legislation for these purposes, became compounded of two branches: the wardens and commissioners immediately elected by the people, in the same manner as their representatives in assembly, constituted the democratic; and the mayor and aldermen, the aristocratic branch. These bodies, thus compounded, conducted the business committed to them, with great harmony; nor is there the least recollection of any disagreement between them: the taxes were laid with equality, collected with moderation, and expended for the real use and improvement of the city: one complaint only, had foundation, which arose from the nature, rather than from any abuse of the powers: the number of wardens and street commissioners was so great, as at very moderate wages, to render those boards too expensive.

For the honour of the late corporation it ought not to be omitted, that the mayor's court was always filled with an able lawyer for the recorder, and another for the prosecution of criminal offences: and such was the orderly and upright administration of justice in it, that no court in the province, or perhaps any other country, exceeded it.

The legislature convened after the declaration of independence declared, by an act passed during their first session "That the powers and jurisdiction hitherto exercised by the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of the city of Philadelphia, were not founded on the authority of the people, and are therefore become null and void." Wherefore, by that and several subsequent acts, the powers of the corporation were distributed between the supreme executive council, the city magistrates, and the wardens and street commissioners, who exercised them from the year 1777 to 1789. The prejudices which had no foundation as to corporations in general, but only against the constitution of the late

corporation of the city, were however so strong, that the people could scarcely be prevailed on to submit to a new incorporation. The defects in the administration of justice, and the police of the city, at length became so glaring, as to be seen by all classes of people; and they were prepared for an act of incorporation.

Present Government.

The law for incorporating the city of Philadelphia, was passed on the 11th of March, ~~1789,~~ and has been amended by several supplements. It may be important to mention the occasion of one of these supplements. A very wise law had been passed, to prevent the erection of wooden buildings, in the thickly settled parts of the city: and on the penalty of the law being about to be enforced, it was held, by some great law characters, that as fines, penalties and forfeitures inured to the benefit of the corporation, no freeman thereof was competent to prove the breach of the said ordinances, inasmuch as the same would operate a diminution of his share of contribution for supporting such corporation: but the legislature considering that it would be in some cases impracticable to prove breaches of laws by any other testimony, or to determine respecting the same, before any other than judges or jurors liable to such exceptions, and that the interest of each individual in the application of such fines and forfeitures, is too inconsiderable to give an improper bias to his testimony, resolved in 1799, that every freeman of the city or any corporate town, shall be qualified as a witness to prove a breach of the ordinances, except he be a pauper, called to give testimony touching the breach of any ordinance by which fines or penalties are appropriated, and out of which he re-

ceives alms, or pensions. Courts, aldermen and burgesses are also qualified to decide respecting breaches of the ordinances and by-laws; and freemen to be competent jurymen, notwithstanding their interest as members of the corporation.

There are two legislative branches, viz. Select and Common Councils. The first consist of twelve, the latter of twenty members.

One third of the Select, and the whole of the Common Council are chosen annually by the people, at the general election on the second Tuesday of October, and their first business is to appoint a mayor for one year, from among the body of aldermen. The recorder, and aldermen, of whom there are fifteen, are appointed by the governor during good behaviour. Both are required to take an oath for the faithful performance of their duties.

The whole legislative power of the corporation is vested exclusively in the councils, who act as separate and distinct bodies, and are authorized "to make, ordain, constitute and establish such laws, provided the same shall not be repugnant to the laws and constitution of the commonwealth, as shall be necessary for the government and welfare of the city." They are required to publish their laws in two or more newspapers of the city, within ten days after their being passed, otherwise they shall be null and void: and are to be recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds. Councils deliberate with open doors.

The mayor and ~~aldermen~~ recorder have severally the powers of a justice of peace and oyer and terminer. The salary of the former is two thousand dollars annually, besides fees of office. That of the latter is one thousand dollars, with some fees.

~~He~~ The mayor is authorized to appoint a legal character, to be attorney for the corporation, whose duty it is

to draught all bonds, obligations and contracts, &c. requisite to be done and made between the corporation and the citizens; to prosecute all suits brought by the corporation, and to defend all actions commenced against it, and to furnish the councils and mayor with his opinions on any subject which may be submitted to him.

He also appoints the city commissioners, the high constables, watchmen, the corders of wood at the public landings, and all other officers of the corporation, except those of the council, and the city treasurer.

The corporate title is, "The Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Philadelphia."

The organization of the city government is upon the plan of our State Constitution, and the various branches composing it are justly balanced, and their powers distinct. The whole authority in the first instance emanates from the people, the whole are amenable for misconduct, and at various but stated times, the officers return to the mass of citizens. The Common Council represents the freemen; and the danger of hasty resolutions, which so often disgrace single legislatures, is guarded against by the election of the Select Council, whose concurrence is essential to the adoption of a final measure.

The mayors in succession since the last incorporation, have been, Samuel Powel, Samuel Miles, Matthew Clarkson, John Barclay, Hilary Baker, John Innskeep, Matthew Lawler, John Inskeep, Robert Wharton, John Barker, Robert Wharton.

The recorders, Alexander Willcox, Moses Levy, Mahlon Dickerson, Joseph Reed.

Solicitor, William Merideth.

District of Southwark.

In 1794, the district of Southwark was incorporated. It is bounded on the North by the south side of Cedar street, on the West by the west side of Passyunk road; on the South, by a line commencing at Wharton's place, running Eastward until it strikes Keelor's lane at Moyamensing road, following said lane to the Point road; thence a due east course to the Delaware river. The board of commissioners consists of fifteen members, one third of whom are chosen annually. The annual tax is about $4,500.

Northern Liberties.

In 1803, the inhabitants of that part of the Northern Liberties lying between the west side of Sixth street and the river Delaware, and between Vine street and Cohocksink creek, were incorporated, and are to have perpetual succession, and empowered to acquire and hold real and personal estate. Five commissioners are annually chosen to serve for three years, who make the usual municipal regulations, and execute all the powers incident to the corporation. Their accounts are to be annually published.

Circuit and District Courts.

The sittings of two of the federal courts, are held in Philadelphia, for the Pennsylvania district. The Circuit court may, when circumstances, in the opinion of the judges, require, sit at York Town, in this district. The District court, generally sits in the city; but may hold its session in any part of the district. The stated sessions of the circuit court are held twice in every year, viz. On the 11th days of

April and October. But it may hold special sessions, when circumstances render them necessary. It is a court of much and important business; which is dispatched with commendable promptitude. Its judges are now, Bushrod Washington, one of the associate judges of the supreme court of the United States, with whom is associated, agreeably to law, Richard Peters, the district judge. Either judge, in the absence of the other, may hold the court. It is a court of original jurisdiction, in most of its duties: but it is appellate, in cases of appeals from the final decisions of the district court: and such appeals are decided by the judge of the supreme court alone. Errors in point of law are also subjects for the cognizance and review of this court, when legally brought up from the district court. It has criminal, admiralty, common law, and chancery jurisdiction. The two first are exclusive of the state jurisdiction. But the crimes, whereof cognizance is here taken, must be only those committed against the laws of the United States, or the laws of nations. The parties in civil suits at common law, and in chancery, must be on one side or the other, either a foreigner, or a citizen of another state, adverse to each other. One citizen of this state cannot, in this court, on the common law, or chancery sides, sue another citizen of the state, though either be associated with a foreigner, or a citizen of another state. One only of the parties must be a resident citizen of the state, in suits at common law, or in chancery, in which citizens, or a citizen, is or are, a party or parties, in the cause.

Appeals from or exceptions to the decisions or directions of this court, in points of law or in final decrees in admiralty or chancery cases, lie to the supreme court of the United States. It seems settled, that the jury may take upon them to decide both the

law and the fact, in criminal cases in this court, and in other courts of the United States.

It is a prominent feature in the federal jurisdiction, that the courts are tribunals for national and exteritorial questions; as well as for individual controversies wherein foreigners, or citizens of other states than those in which suits are brought, are concerned. When suits are brought in state courts against foreigners, or citizens of other states, and especially where titles to lands held are in question under grants from different states, the causes may, in certain stages of them, be removed to a federal court.

THE DISTRICT COURT is held by the district Judge alone. It has four stated terms, in each year —viz. on the third Mondays of the months of May, August, November, and February. Special sessions are held weekly; and oftener, when business requires. This court has four sides; viz.

1. COMMON LAW, to a limited extent. 2. CRIMINAL, where punishment corporal, or by fines, or imprisonment, does not exceed a certain limit. 3. REVENUE or EXCHEQUER, comprehending all fiscal subjects, cognizable under the laws of the United States, within the district, in a judiciary tribunal. 4. ADMIRALTY. This court has original and exclusive cognizance, with a few recent exceptions, of all revenue cases. It has also cognizance original and exclusive of all admiralty cases; and it is as a portion of admiralty jurisdiction, a prize court. All suits, in revenue and admiralty cases, must be commenced, and in the first instance decided in this court. But appeals from final decisions lie to the circuit court. It is a court of much and incessant business; requiring the constant attention of the judge.

Many causes here are weighty, both in amount, principle, and intricacy. Causes of all descriptions, must be first finally decided in this court, before they

can (if so intended) go up to superior courts; unless, by consent, decrees pro forma, are obtained; and this, to accelerate their progress, is sometimes done. The decree of the district court is final, and not subject to revision in all cases of seamen's wages, where the demand does not exceed fifty dollars.

Certain judges of the state may hear and determine cases on Habeas Corpus, though within the federal jurisdiction. Specified cases, such as treason, piracy, murder, are excepted; and must be heard, by a federal judge; or one of the state, designated.

Magistrates of the state, may cause offenders against the criminal laws of the United States, to be apprehended; and bind them over for trial, to the proper court of the United States. They may also hear in a summary way, on citations, controversies about mariners' wages. But the dissatisfied party, or in case of neglect or refusal to comply with the decision of a magistrate by the respondent, the complainant, on the certificate of the magistrate, may take out process from the District Court for its final decision.

Clerk of the Circuit aud District Courts, David Caldwell. Office, 180 Chesnut street.

Marshal of the district of Pennsylvania, John Smith. Office, 102 South Eighth street.

The Circuit and District Courts sit in the district court room, formerly occupied as the senate chamber of the United States, in the county court house, corner of Chesnut and Sixth streets.

STATE LAW COURTS.

1. *Civil Courts.*

1. The Supreme court; which possesses original jurisdiction in civil cases, where the matter in con-

troversy is of the value of five hundred dollars and upwards; appellate jurisdiction, by writ of error, to the court of common pleas, without limitation of amount; and has a general superintending authority over all inferior jurisdictions. The regular terms are in December and March—and there are sittings, for the trial of causes by jury before a single judge, from time to time as the court appoint. Courts of Nisi Prius are also held during thirty-three weeks, in every year, if the business of the court require. President, William Tilghman. Associates, Jasper Yates and H. H. Brackenridge.

2. *Common Pleas.*

By a law of March 1811, the original jurisdiction of this court, in all civil cases, is confined to controversies in which the sum does not exceed one hundred dollars; actions for sums above that amount, are to be tried in the new "district court." The court of common pleas has an apellate jurisdiction, by appeal from the judgments of aldermen and justices, and by certiorari; and is also invested by the legislature equally with the supreme courts, with the power of granting and proceeding on writs of partition, at the suit of any tenant in common, joint tenant, or copartner. President, Jacob Rush. Assistants, John Geyer, J. Conrad. It is held four times in each year.

3. *District Court.*

At the last session of the legislature, a new court, called the "District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia" was established for the space of six years, composed of a president with the salary of two thousand dollars, and two associates of five hundred dollars; any two of whom, in case of the ab-

sence or inability of the other, shall have power to determine all civil pleas, and exercise the same powers, as are now vested in the court of common pleas, provided that the sum in controversy shall exceed one hundred dollars.

After the first Monday in June next, all causes depending in the common pleas, are to be transferred to this court, if the sum be above one hundred dollars.

No suit shall be removed to the district court by certiorari or habeas corpus; but in all cases, the final judgment of the said district court may be affirmed or reversed on a writ of error from the supreme court, in a similar manner, and subject to the same limitations and provisions, under which writs of error are now issued from the supreme court of common pleas of the city and county of Philadelphia.

This district court is to hold four terms in each year, viz. in June, September, December, and March: if necessary, the judges may sit daily at least nine months in the year; provided that the determination of no cause or action should be delayed beyond the fourth term, if the parties be prepared for trial at the times appointed by the court. If the judges delay a cause, in readiness for trial, it shall constitute a misdemeanor in office. The court is to be opened on the first Monday in May, 1810; and the first return day of writs is on the first Monday in June. The Prothonatory of the court of common pleas, performs the duties of Prothonatory in this court.

President, Joseph Hemphill. Assistants, Jacob Sommer, Anthony Simmons.

4. The Orphan's Court; composed of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas or any two of them, and possessing very extensive and important powers in relation to the appointment of guardians for minors, the settlements, divisions, and distribution of intestate's estates, and the settlement of the accounts,

and controul of the conduct of guardians, executors and administrators.

It sits on the third Friday in every month.

5. The Register's Court; composed of the Register of Wills and any two judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and exercising a jurisdiction, sometimes original and sometimes by appeal from the register, in controversies about administrations, the probate of wills, &c.

It is held from time to time as occasions arise.

Aldermen and justices of the peace, who by several acts of assembly have individually, a special jurisdiction (the former in the city and the latter in the county) in certain cases of debt or demand not exceeding one hundred dollars, and of damages for trespass not exceeding twenty dollars, subject as to the former, to an appeal to the Court of Common Pleas in all cases where the sum is above twenty dollars, and in some cases where it is less, and as to both, to a revision of their proceedings by certiorari.

Criminal Courts.

1. Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery. The judges of the Supreme court, are by the constitution, justices of Oyer and Terminer in the several counties. And the judges of the common Pleas (or any two of them, the president being one) in their respective counties, for the trial of capital and other offenders. The courts are usually held alternately by the judges of the supreme court, and of the common pleas, about once in each year; and though their jurisdiction is general, they commonly take cognizance of such offences only, as are either not cognizable by the quarter sessions, or being so, are attended in their perpetration, with

circumstances of extraordinary atrocity, requiring exemplary punishment.

2. Court of Quarter Sessions, composed of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, or any two of them; possesses a jurisdiction over offences committed within the county of Philadelphia, not perhaps definable by any general terms as to the subject of it, but exercised only in cases of misdemeanor, and of small felonies, which before the amelioration of our penal code were not capitally punishable.

Petitions for new roads and streets are presented to this court, which appoints viewers to determine on the propriety of the measure. For streets in the city, twelve freeholders are appointed, who being sworn or affirmed, with the commissioners of the county, view the place proposed. If they or ten of them view the ground, and seven of the viewers agree that there is occasion for a street, they may proceed to lay out the same, and make report with a plot, to the next court, and if approved of, shall be recorded. No street is to exceed fifty feet in breadth. Damages are to be estimated by the viewers, and the sum awarded is to be paid by the county treasurer: when paid, the mayor is to have the street opened under the direction of the court.

It is held four times in each year.

3 The Mayor's Court, composed of the mayor, recorder and aldermen, or any four of them, (the mayor or recorder being one) possesses and exercises the same jurisdiction over offences committed within the city, as the quarter sessions in the county.

It is usually held four times in a year, at intervals of about three months.

4. The aldermen and justices of the peace, the former in the city, and the latter in the county, possess individually, summary jurisdiction of certain petty offences created by acts of assembly, subject in some cases to an appeal.

1. *Bank of North America.*

This is the oldest bank in the United States, and its establishment is connected with circumstances in the political history of the country, which every American ought to be acquainted with, and never forget.

Every one knows, that to carry on the war for independence, Congress were obliged to supply the want of a solid circulating medium, by the emission of paper money, and no funds having been provided for its redemption, it met with a natural fate, a gradual depreciation. The enthusiasm of liberty that fired the minds of many in that day, to a degree not surpassed by any nation; supported the credit of this substitute for the precious metals for a time, but at length it became of so little value, as to be inadequate to the wants of our citizens, and in 1781, public credit was so low, that supplies could not be obtained to defray the necessary expenses of the government. The idea of a bank had been sometime before suggested by an American* then in England, and on the proposition of the minister of finance, R. Morris, a plan was adopted by a resolution of congress on the 26th of May, 1781. It was to be composed of a thousand shares, at four hundred dollars each; but either from want of confidence in the project among the monied men, or from ignorance of the nature of the institution, only two hundred shares were subscribed for, and it was some time after the bank was fairly in operation, that the sum received upon all subscriptions, amounted to seventy thousand dollars. In November 1781, the President and Directors were elected; and in January 1782, the bank was opened for business. At this time there remained in the treasury, about 300,000 dollars, being part of

* Dr. Ruston.

the money loaned by France to the United States. A considerable sum was due for past transactions, and congress had not required the States to pay any thing for the service of the coming year, before the first of April. The treasury was $1,600,000 in arrears. Under these circumstances, about $250,000 of the public money were invested by Mr. Morris, in the stock of the bank. It was principally upon this fund, that the operations of the institution were commenced; and before the end of March, a loan from it of 300,000 dollars was obtained, being the total amount of their specie or capital. This loan was shortly after increased to 400,000, for such was the state of the revenue, that no more than 30,000 dollars had been paid into the public chest by the last of June. Considerable facilities were also obtained by discounting notes of individuals, and thereby anticipating the receipt of public money, and the army contractors for rations, were also aided with discounts upon public credit. The whole amount directly and indirectly obtained, exceeded one million of dollars: and Mr. Morris asserts that without this establishment, the business of the department of finance, could not have been performed.* A charter had been obtained from congress in the month of December 1781, and in April 1782, an additional act of incorporation was passed by the legislature of Pennsylvania. This however after a hard struggle was repealed in 1785, owing to the prejudices of many country members against the institution. Mr. Morris, who knew the incalculable benefit derived to the country, from the pecuniary loans of the bank, spoke feelingly and ably in its defence. A new charter was granted in 1787, and in the year 1799, it was continued for fourteen years after the 17th of March 1801.

* Statement of the accounts of the United States of North America, from 1781 to 1784. Philadelphia 1784 by R. Morris.

The capital is $800,000. Dividends in January and July; and since 1804, have been at the rate of nine per cent. There are twelve directors. Banking house, No. 99, Chesnut street. Discount days, Mondays and Thursdays. Shut on Christmas, first of January, fourth of July, and Good-friday.

President, John Morton. Cashier, Henry Drinker, jun.

2. *Bank of Pennsylvania*,

Was incorporated March 30th, 1793, until 1813. The original capital consisted of two millions of dollars, divided into five thousand shares of 400 dollars each: permission was granted to increase them to 7500. The state was permitted to subscribe for 2500 shares. In February 1810, the charter was extended for the term of twenty one years from the fourth of March 1810, upon condition, that the governor shall be allowed to subscribe at par on behalf of the Commonwealth for one thousand two hundred and fifty shares of the reserved shares of the Bank,* and also for the same number all at par at any time after the expiration of ten years from the fourth of March 1813. The stock of the bank is not to be transferrable to any person except citizens of the United States.

The State of Pennsylvania has now $1,509,000 vested in this bank. Branches have been established at Lancaster, Pittsburg and Easton.

There are twenty-five directors including the president; Three are annually appointed by each

* By this purchase the state gained $110,000, and may gain an equal sum when they use the privilege of the second investment.

house of the legislature ; the rest by the stockholders, on the first Monday in February.

President, Joseph Parker Norris. Cashier, Jonathan Smith.

Discount days, Wednesday and Saturday.

Dividends, January and July. These have never been under eight per cent.

Bank, in Second street, near Walnut. Shut, Christmas and fourth of July.

3. *Bank of Philadelphia*,

Was formed in 1803, with a capital of one million of dollars ; and was incorporated in 1804, upon the following conditions. 1. Paying 135,000 dollars in cash. 2. Permitting the governor on the part of the state, to subscribe for three thousand shares, and to receive in payment $300,000 of six per cent stock of the United States at par.* 3. To loan to the State when required, 100,000 dollars at five per cent for ten years. 4. The privilege of subscribing 200,000 dollars at the end of four years, and, at the end of eight years to subscribe other $200,000, on the part of the State, both sums to be at par.†

The capital was increased six hundred thousand dollars by the act of incorporation. The capital is now 2,000,000 dollars. The original charter was to last ten years, but in 1806 it was extended to 1824.

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* It was then ten per cent. below par.

† As the practice of paying for charters to banking companies marks an æra in legislation, it is proper to mention, that the enormous bonus paid by the bank of Philadelphia, and the other privileges granted to the state, became necessary, in consequence of the violent opposition to the institution by the bank of Pennsylvania, and the offer on the part of that bank of $200,000 to the state, provided no new bank should be incorporated.

The state now holds $523,000 of stock in this bank. Sixteen directors are appointed by the stockholders, on the second Monday of February, and three by each house of the legislature at every session. Stockholders must reside in the United States. Branches of this bank have been established at Washington, Wilkesbarre, Columbia, and Harrisburg. Shares $100.

Discount days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Dividends, March and September. These have been uniformly eight per cent.

President, George Clymer. Cashier, Quintin Campbell.

Bank, corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets.

4. *Farmers and Mechanics Bank,*

Was formed in the year 1807, and incorporated in 1809, until 1824. The capital was originally $750,000. It is now nine hundred thousand, and by the charter may be increased to 1,250,000. Seventy-five thousand dollars in stock, were paid for the charter. The debts of the corporation must not exceed double the amount of the capital; one tenth part of the capital for a year, shall be loaned to the farmers of this state if applied for, on sufficient security by bond, mortgage, or note. There are thirteen directors, a majority of whom shall be farmers, mechanics or manufacturers. No bill for less than five dollars may be issued by this or any other bank in Philadelphia. Shares fifty dollars.

Dividends, January and July. These have been, the first year, eight per cent; and in 1810, were nine per cent.

Discount days, Tuesday and Friday.

President, Joseph Tagert. Cashier, Joseph Clay.

Bank, Chesnut street near Third street. Shut on Christmas, first of January, Good Friday, and fourth of July.

Since the abolition of the national bank, the deposits of the United States are made in this bank, and in the bank of Pennsylvania. The State owns stock to the amount of 85,000 dollars in this bank.

Discounts at all the banks are made for sixty days on endorsed notes, at an interest of one half per cent for thirty days. Notes are presented the day before discount days. If some plan were adopted to accommodate those who possess good notes, at three, four, or six months; or those who have property that cannot be immediately converted into cash, trade would not only be greatly benefitted, some of the evils of banking lessened, but above all, the practice of usury, which prevails to a disgraceful degree in most of our commercial towns, would be much diminished.

Insurance Offices.

An Insurance office for shipping was opened in Philadelphia, so early as 1720, by John Copson. Joseph Sanders afterwards kept an office for the same purpose. In 1762 William Bradford printer, opened a marine insurance office in company with an able accountant, John Kydd, and continued it until about the revolution. Others succeeded in the same line during the war, and after the peace until the year 1792, when a company that had associated upon a tontine principle, agreed to employ their capital in insuring property. They obtained a charter under the name of the "Insurance Company of North America," in 1794.

Their capital is $600,000. Shares $10.

The operations of this company were confined for some time to marine insurances; but for several

years past they also insure houses from loss by fire; and ships, while building.

There are fifteen directors.

President, John Inskeep. Office, 40 Walnut street.

Insurance Company of Pennsylvania.

The Insurance Company of Pennsylvania, was incorporated in 1794, to 1815, with a capital of 500,000 dollars, in shares of 400 dollars. There are thirteen directors: stockholders must be citizens of the United States to be eligible as a director. To vote by proxy, stockholders must be actually residents within the United States; and no stockholders may have more than twenty-four votes. Once in two years, the directors shall lay before the stockholders, at a general meeting, an exact statement of the affairs of the company. The real estate is confined to such buildings as shall be requisite for the accommodation of the company, in relation to its business, and such as shall have been mortgaged to it by way of security, or purchased upon judgments obtained for such debts.

President, James S. Cox. Office, corner of Dock and Walnut streets.

Dividends, February and August.

Union Insurance Company.

Incorporated 1804, until 1815. Thirteen directors, chosen on the second Monday in February.

Capital, $500,000. Shares, $100.

The clear yearly income of the real estate, is not to exceed $10,000. None but resident citizens of Pennsylvania shall vote as proxies. No stockholder shall have more than twenty votes: and, to be a di-

rector, must hold ten shares. $50,000 may be loaned to the state, or its funds may be invested in real estate within the city or county of Philadelphia.

Office, 45 Walnut street.

President, George Latimer. Dividend, February and August.

Phœnix Insurance Company,

Was incorporated in 1804, until 1815.

Capital, $600,000. Shares, $100 each.

There are nine Directors. One half of the capital consists of shares in the stock of the Insurance Company of North America. Capital invested in bonds, must be secured by mortgages or sufficient real estates within the city and county of Philadelphia: a part of the capital not exceeding $60,000, may, with the approbation of a majority of the stockholders convened for that purpose, be loaned to the state of Pennsylvania. They may also sell all or any part of the stock of the said incorporated insurance company, which may be transferred as aforesaid, and invest the proceeds thereof in the manner herein directed. The real estate must not exceed $10,000 clear annual income. Stated meetings of the directors are to be held once in every fortnight. Stockholders are not allowed more than fifteen votes each. No stockholder indebted to the company shall make transfers, or receive dividends, till the debt is paid or secured. A general meeting of stockholders is to be held on the second Monday of December.

Proxies must be held by a citizen of Pennsylvania.

Office, 96 south Second street.

President, David Lewis. Dividend, June and December.

Delaware Insurance Company,

Was incorporated March 1804, to 1815, with a capital of $500,000 divided into shares of $100 each, payable, one fifth in bank stock, and four fifths in specie. $50,000 may be loaned to the state. Stockholders not entitled to more than fifteen votes. Directors must be resident citizens and holders of ten shares. There are fifteen directors, chosen the second Monday in December.

Office, 42 Walnut street.

President, Thomas Fitzimons. Dividend, June and December.

Philadelphia Insurance Company,

Was incorporated in March 1804, to 1815, with a capital of $400,000. Shares, $100 each. Thirteen directors, each of whom must hold ten shares. No stockholder indebted to the company shall receive or transfer a dividend, till the debt be paid or secured. No corporation except the company, shall directly or indirectly hold any share in the capital stock. Election on the first Monday in January. Income of real estate not to exceed $10,000. Stockholders not entitled to more than twenty votes.

Office S. W. corner of Walnut and Second streets.

President, Samuel W. Fisher. Dividend, June and December.

United States Insurance Company.

Capital, $400,000. Shares, $50.

Incorporated, March 1810, until January 1827. The yearly income of the real estate of the company, must not exceed four thousand dollars. Members must be citizens, and to be a director must hold

five shares. No stockholder shall have more than twenty-five votes. There are thirteen directors.

Office, 49 Walnut street.

President, Israel Pleasants.

Dividends, June and December.

Marine Insurance Company.

Incorporated 1809, until 1827. Capital $300,000: divided into 3000 shares, of $100 each.

Managed by thirteen directors.

The yearly income is not to exceed 6000 dollars. Capital may be loaned to the state in any sum not exceeding $50,000; or on real estate, within the state. Stockholders and directors must be citizens of the state, and no one entitled to more than fifty votes. A general meeting to take place of the stockholders, on the second Monday in January of every year; they may make rules for governing the affairs of the company. Directors must own ten shares.

Dividends, first Mondays of January and July.

President, John Leamy. Office, 47 Walnut street.

Lancaster and Susquehannah Insurance Company.

A company, formed originally at Lancaster, with a capital of $100,000 and with liberty to increase it to three hundred thousand dollars, was incorporated in 1808, to 1816, upon the same general principles as the preceeding, and with like powers; and have established an office or branch in Philadelphia.

The income of real estate cannot exceed $3,000. All disputes with this company must be submitted to arbitration, if required by the claimants for losses.

Office, N. W. corner of Second and Walnut streets.

Agents, Joseph Smith, J. Carson.

The general principles adopted for the regulation of the different companies, are very nearly the same. The funds not required to pay demands against the company, shall be vested in the public debt of the United States, or in the stock of incorporated companies of the state, or United States, or on security of real estate within the city and county of Philadelphia. The directors divide themselves into weekly committees, who assist the presidents in transacting the business of the companies. In case the capital shall be lessened by losses, no dividend is to be made until a sum equal to the loss, be added to the capital,* under penalty of holding the directors accountable. They may make all kind of marine insurances, insurance on the inland transportation of goods, against fire, and on lives; and lend money upon bottomry and respondentia. At the annual meetings of the companies, a statement of their affairs is to be laid before the stockholders. At these meetings general rules for the government of the affairs of the company may be made. Stock must be held three months at least, before an election, to entitle a person to a vote.

Fire Insurance Offices.

The oldest Insurance Office against fire, solely, is "the Philadelphia Contributionship," having been formed in the year 1752, and incorporated in 1754. Its terms were, as declared, "most equal," and apart from all views of private or separate gain. There are twelve directors and a treasurer annually chosen; the latter gives security. The rules for the regulation of the conduct of the directors in the management of their

* Insurance Company of North America and Pennsylvania excepted.

trust, and the principles of the association were contained in a "deed of settlement," which was altered in 1810, and generally are as follows.

All persons insuring in, and with the society, shall be deemed members of the same during the continuance of their interest in their respective policies, which are to continue for an unlimited period. The directors are empowered to lay out money in stock of any incorporated company of the state or city, or to lend it on mortgage; but restrained from issuing any notes in the nature of bank notes; to become endorsers in their corporate capacity, or from making discounts or receiving deposits. Caleb Carmalt is the clerk of this company, and the office is kept at his house, 99 High street.

Mutual Fire Assurance Company.

Office, Pine street wharf. J. B. Palmer, secretary.

This association was formed in 1784, in consequence of the old contributionship company refusing to insure houses before which trees grew.

All persons insuring in this society are deemed members thereof, so long as they remain insured.

By virtue of a deed of settlement, which was finally altered and amended in 1801, the direction of the affairs of the company is intrusted to thirteen directors, who act without pay. The policies issued by the trustees, continue in force so long as the premium shall remain with the society; and any member may within six months after the expiration of every seven years, reclaim and receive his deposit money, without any deduction except the fees of office, unless the stock of the company has been lessened by losses; in which case a just proportion of all such losses as the interest money was insufficient to satisfy, shall be deducted. In all cases of sale where the policy is

not transferred, the deposit money may be withdrawn, if applied for within two months after such sale, but not otherwise; deducting five per centum, and subject to deduction in case of losses. If the loss shall exceed the company's whole stock, the several sufferers insured in this office, are to receive a just proportionable dividend of the whole stock, according to the sums by them insured.

Besides the deposit or premium of insurance, the insured pay for the policy, and the services incident thereto, at the rate of thirty cents for every hundred dollars insured, and fifty cents for every entry of transfer. Transfers must be entered on the books, within four weeks after assignments have been made.

In case of loss by fire, the trustees are to view and inquire into the same. If it be partial, the trustees may repair it, or pay the estimated damage, provided such estimate is within the sum insured on that part of the building: but if it exceed, the sum insured only shall be paid. In case of total loss, they either rebuild the house, or pay the sum insured thereon, in three months after the loss. The policy then becomes void. Additional premiums are required for insurance upon all houses having trees planted before them, or in the yards near the house. Trees planted after insurance has been effected, must be reported to the office. Damages from gunpowder being stored in the house, or from breaming ships, make an insurance void.

American Fire Insurance Company,

Was incorporated in 1811, by the legislature of Pennsylvania. The business of the company is confined to objects on land, or vessels in port with their cargoes on board. The capital is 500,000 dollars,

divided into five thousand shares. The clear yearly income of the corporation upon the real estate which they are authorized to hold, shall not exceed 10,000 dollars. There are nine directors. Stockholders are required to be citizens. One per cent annually on the amount of the capital stock, is to be paid into the treasury of the commonwealth, by the company, when more than nine per cent per annum, on their capital is divided.

Office, 101 Chesnut street. President, William Jones. Secretary, Edward Fox.

Phœnix Company of London.

The Phœnix company of London opened an office for insurance from fire, in Philadelphia, and having done much business, a law was passed in 1810, prohibiting any person or persons, not citizens of the United States, from insuring property in any case within the state, against loss by fire, sea, or upon land transportation of goods. A penalty of $5,000 is forfeited by any person acting as agent for such foreign insurers.

Markets——Provisions.

In the early settlement of the city, the Market was chiefly confined to the hill in Front street, corner of High street; where a house or shed was erected, having a bell, which was rung when any one came from the country with produce for sale. Afterwards, a house for the exclusive sale of fish was built by subscription, on an arch over the creek which emptied into the Delaware, a short distance above Spruce street: here also a bell was fixed, and rung when fish was brought for sale. The fish Market is now confined to Market or High street hill.

The first Market house built in High street, was a range of wooden stalls from Front to Second street. In the year 1720, the first part of the market in High street west of the old court house was built; the money for which was advanced by the Mayor. In proportion as the population of town and country increased, the market house was extended until at present it reaches from Front to Sixth street: a distance of five squares. The last addition from Fourth to Sixth streets, was made in 1810. The increased projection of the eaves over the pillars in this last part, is a great improvement: as it increases accommodation and protection to the country people, and admits of a more advantageous display of their various productions.

In the new parts, the upright posts and cross pieces having hooks to suspend the provisions on, are required to be regularly taken down after market hours, and packed away under the stalls: a very proper regulation and strictly enforced.

By the law authorizing the continuation of the market, it is provided that the western half of the stalls is to be let to the people of the country, and to no others: and the other half to butchers; and that one half of the stalls that may be erected elsewhere, shall also be let to such persons from the country, as send their produce to market. The rent of each stall is fixed at twenty dollars.

The market house in south Second street, was built for the accommodation of the citizens in the southern part of the city, and has been enlarged from time to time until it now extends from Pine to Cedar street, a distance of about 440 feet. At each end a room is erected, for the meetings of the commissioners, fire companies, and of the citizens. Market houses are also built in Callowhill street, and in north Second street above Coats's street. The pillars of all

the markets are of brick, and openings are left at proper distances to admit a passage between them. The footpaths are paved with the same material. Their breadth in the clear is about thirteen feet.

As mentioned already, the hill on Market street is allotted for the sale of fish. This traffic, except in the case of those who bring fish preserved in ice, in waggons from the sea, is carried on chiefly by women, many of whose husbands are employed in catching the fish: no shelter is provided for this useful class of the community, who of course are exposed to the elements, and often suffer much personally, and sustain loss from the rapid putrefaction of their fish, when exposed to the sun. Moveable sheds similar to those erected for the sellers of vegetables west of Second street, and the south side of Market street, would be sufficiently convenient, until a more permanent covering could be erected. It is much to be wished, that this measure may demand the prompt attention of our city councils.

The days appointed by law for holding markets in High street, are Wednesday and Saturday; and Tuesday and Friday, for the Market in south Second street.

From the first of April to the first of September, the market continues from day light until two o'clock; from September to April, it ends at three o'clock. Provisions are however sold every day, particularly in the Autumn, Winter, and in the early Spring months, during which time the market is seldom empty. Milk is permitted to be sold on Sunday morning till nine o'clock, but whey is absurdly prohibited, although useful as a medicine.

To prevent danger from the passage of carts, horses, &c. during market hours, chains are fixed across the streets and allies to the north and south, east and west of the markets in High street, a little af-

ter sunrise. During the Summer they remain until nine, and in Winter until ten o'clock. All persons are obliged to remove their carts without the limits of the chains, under a penalty. Different parts of the market are appropriated for venders of butter, of salt fish, of Jersey produce, of other country produce, of American earthen ware, cooper's ware, fruit and garden seeds, of butcher's meat, and of all sorts of herbs, roots and meal. The venders of the three latter articles, stand under the eaves of the markets. Moveable stalls with sheds are also placed on the evening preceding market days, on the south side of Market street, for the accommodation of the sellers of vegetables; these are removed and stowed away after market hours, under the arches of the market house. No butcher is allowed to kill any beast, nor are live cattle to be sold or driven, nor is any cyder, beer or spirituous liquors to be sold by retail, nor any wheelbarrow brought within the market house or shambles during market hours. The measures and weights used in the market, are to be duly regulated and stamped by the proper officer. Steel yards are very properly prohibited,* by reason of the great deception which may be practised with them. For disobedience of this regulation, and for using false balances, the penalty is five dollars. Hucksters or those who monopolize poultry, nuts, fruits, and particular vegetables, by an early attendance at market, are prohibited from purchasing with an intent to sell, provision or fruit of any kind within the limits of the market, before ten o'clock in the morning of any market day, and from exposing them to sale on any day. The penalty for either purchasing or selling, is three dollars for every offence. This excellent regu-

* It is to be regretted that they are not banished the state.

lation is evaded in part by the sale of provisions out of cellars of houses opposite to the market; but the magnitude of the evil is greatly diminished, from the impossibility of finding cellars to rent equal in number to the demand.

No grous,* partridge,† or pheasant,‡ are permitted to be sold between the first day of March and the first of September; nor any woodcock,§ between the first of March and first of July, under penalty of forfeiting such game.

The variety of fish brought to the market of Philadelphia, is considerable. Early in the spring, large sunfish are caught in the bay, and are succeeded by herrings, shad, roach, four kinds of catfish, four kinds of perch, rock, lamprey eel, common eel, pike, sucker, sturgeon, gar fish. These are river fish, and appear in the order mentioned. From the sea come, cod, seabass, black-fish, sheeps-head, spanish-mackarel, haddock, pollock, mullet, holibut, flounder, sole, plaice, skait, porgey, tomcod, and others.

Shell-fish—Oysters, (several kinds,) clams, lobster, crab. The two first are taken in Delaware bay.

Amphibious—Snapping-turtle, terrapin: both excellent.

In Summer, all the sea fish, except cod, are brought by land, in ice, as are also crabs and lobsters, from the coast of Monmouth county, New Jersey, a distance of eighty miles. Oysters abound all the year, and are sold by the hundred.

Cod fish first made their appearance on the coast off the Delaware, about the year 1790, and have gradually progressed southward. The shad caught in the river Schuylkill, are generally esteemed superior in flavour, and more delicate than those caught in the Delaware; owing probably, to their deriving

* Tetrao Cupido Lin. † Tetrao Virginianus Lin. ‡ Tetrao Umbellus or T: Timpanistes of Bartram. § Scolopax—?

nourishment from the gravelly bottom of the former river: and hence they bear a higher price. The situation of the fishing place in the Delaware, likewise influences the size and flavour of shad; it is notorious, that those caught off Petty's island, on the Jersey shore, above the city, where the water is deep; are much larger and fatter, than those caught in more shallow water, whether the bottom be mud, sand, or gravel.

By a law passed in March, 1810, at the request of the legislature of New Jersey, the time for catching shad in the Delaware, within the state limits, between the foot of the falls at Trenton, and opposite the mouth of the river Lehigh, and the station point, or north west corner of this state, was extended until the 20th of June in every year.

The quantity of provisions, animal and vegetable, brought to market during the year, is immense, and much beyond the wants of the inhabitants. In summer, great losses are sometimes sustained, especially in the various articles of animal food, which from the heat of the weather, soon spoil.* The particular number of beasts annually killed in the city, or sold in the markets, cannot be ascertained, but it may be safely asserted, that in no city in the world, is more animal food consumed, in proportion to its size, than in Philadelphia. It constitutes the substantial part of the dinner of every adult in the city, and most labourers and mechanics eat a portion of it at breakfast and supper. Much of the land, within five or six miles north and south of the city, is devoted to the purpose of kitchen gardens, and kept in the highest state of cultivation. Two crops are very commonly produced on the same ground in one season. The

* When spoiled, they are thrown into pits out of the city.

neighbouring state of New Jersey, contributes to the abundant supply of those species of fruit and vegetables, to which its light soil is particularly adapted; such as the grateful musk-melon, water-melon, sweet potatoe, cucumbers and peaches, immense quantities of which are brought in boats across the Delaware. The superiority of the butter of Philadelphia, and the great neatness with which it is prepared for market, are generally acknowledged. One fourth of a dollar may be said to be the average price of a pound of butter, throughout the year.

The task of attending to the execution of the regulations of the markets, is attached to the duties of the clerks of the market, who are annually appointed by the mayor. The clerks are also authorized to prevent all unsound provisions from being offered for sale, and to examine into the accuracy of the weights of butter, lard and sausages, which are sold by the pound; and to try all scales, weights and measures used in the market; decide all disputes which may arise in the market, between buyer and seller; to collect the rents of the stalls, and to cause all the pavements under the shambles to be swept, and the dirt removed into the open street. This dirt the city commissioners are required to have removed twice a week. Seizures are often made of butter, lard, and sausages, for being deficient in weight. Half of the quantity seized, is sent to the alms-house, and the other half is the perquisite of the clerks. This regulation has had the most happy effect in diminishing imposition, from false weight.

The pay of the clerks of the market is two dollars fifty cents, in every hundred dollars of the rents of stalls, collected by them, and fifty dollars extra. They must give bond, with sureties, in the sum of two thousand dollars, for the due performance of their duties.

Preservation of the Peace.

There are fourteen constables, one for each ward; and until the present year, one high constable, who is required to walk through the streets daily with his mace in his hand, and examine all vagrant and disorderly persons, and upon refusal to give him an account of their residence and employment, or not giving a satisfactory account, to carry such persons before the mayor or an alderman to be dealt with according to law: to give notice of all nuisances or obstructions in the streets to the city commissioners, or mayor; and of offences committed against the laws in force, and of the names of the offenders and witnesses, and generally, to superintend the execution of, and cause obedience to the ordinances in force, and to do all such things as the councils, mayor, or recorder shall direct, touching the order, regulation and policy of the city. By a recent ordinance, an additional high constable is to be appointed by the Mayor. The salary of each is 700 dollars.

Constable's Elections.

By a law passed the 30th January 1810, the electors in each ward are to meet at such place as the constable for the time being shall appoint, on the third Friday in March, and elect by ballot, two persons, one of whom shall be appointed constable for the said ward for the ensuing year. The constable for the time is required to give six days previous notice in two newspapers, of the time and place where such election is to be held.

The voters present choose three persons as judges of the election, who are to be sworn or affirmed to do justice, and on the third day thereafter, to make a return of the two names highest in vote, to the mayor of the city, who appoints one of them. Con-

stables are bound to give two freeholders as securities, in the sum of 2000 dollars, for the faithful discharge of their duty.

In case of vacancies, the mayor appoints a successor until the next election.

City Commissioners.

Four citizens are appointed in the month of January, annually, by the mayor, under the title of the city commissioners, who have a general superintendence of the city property, the assessing of the taxes laid by the corporation, appointing the collectors thereof, taking securities for the faithful performance of their duty, and settling their duplicates. They also appoint the watchmen, and oversee the business of lighting, paving, and cleansing the city: they let the fixed and moveable stalls, and stands, in the markets: regulate, limit and direct the depth of wells and sinks: appoint stands for draymen and hackney coachmen, and regulate the erection of lime houses, and the placing of stone and scantling in the streets for building. Their pay is 750 dollars each, and are allowed a clerk. They sit in the old court-house.

Watching and Lighting.

There are thirty-two watchmen who cry the hour, and six who visit the boxes of the others, to insure a punctual performance of their duty; the whole are under the direction of the captain of the watch, who attends at the old court house in Second street, every night, to receive the vagrants, rioters or thieves, who may be taken up by the watchmen; and to take care of the oil, wick, &c. of which he must render an account to the city commissioners, monthly, of the quantity received, expended and on hand. There are 1132 lamps in the city, and new ones are annually erecting.

as the city improvements extend. The pay of the watchmen is 14 dollars per month, besides 27 cents extra wages for each lamp under their care: they also have the gratuity of a great coat. They are subject to fines for neglect of duty. The cost of lighting and watching Philadelphia in 1809, amounted to 19,263 dollars 73 cents.

Cleansing the Streets.

To accomplish this, the city is divided into districts, and one commissioner attends to the cleanliness of a district. The street dirt is scraped by scavengers into small heaps, and men follow with carts, to take it away to the commons, where it is deposited in heaps, and disposed of occasionally by auction, for manure. In summer, the excellent New York regulation ought to be adopted, of taking away daily in a cart, all offall matters of the kitchen, which are placed for this purpose, in a barrel or tub, before the door.

Fuel—Wood Corders—Public Landings.

The principal article of house fuel in Philadelphia, is hickory, oak or maple wood. Pine wood is used chiefly by brick burners and bakers. Coal is only partially used in dwelling houses, but would be in general demand for counting rooms, offices and chambers, owing to the danger from fire being thereby lessened, if it could be afforded at a rate as cheap as wood. The time is anxiously looked forward to, when the inexhaustible bodies of excellent coal with which our western counties, and Wayne county abound, will be brought down to Philadelphia, by means of that great chain of inland navigation, which has been so long in contemplation, and by the removal of the obstructions in the Lehigh.

During the continuance of the navigation in the Delaware, fire wood is brought in shallops from both sides of the river, above and below the city; but in winter, when from the obstruction by ice, the supply in that way is cut off, wood is brought by land. In all cases, it is measured by sworn corders, at certain fixed rates. The stand for cord wood brought by land to the city, is the upper end of High street, between Eighth street and the center square.

The measure of wood is the cord, of eight feet in length, by four in height, and four in breadth.

No wood is permitted to be sold as cord wood, the length of which shall not be at least three feet ten inches, including half the kerf: and when the average length of the wood shall fall short of four feet, including half the kerf, six inches must be added to the standing length of the cord.

Reasonable and fair allowance is to be made for the loss sustained by crooked wood: the straight wood is to be packed in the lower part of the pile, and the crooked wood on the upper part. Every cord of wood pays eight cents wharfage, and six cents for cordage; the former is to be paid by the seller, the latter by the purchaser.

Wood landed upon private wharves, is to be inspected and measured by the nearest corder, for which, eight cents are to be paid by the purchaser. Corders are to sell wood landed on the public landings, if so required by the owner of it, without additional fee.

No person is permitted to buy wood in the city to sell again, from September to March inclusive, under a penalty of two dollars for every cord sold; sawyers are forbidden to buy wood for any person or use, other than their own. All craft lying at a public wharf, pay one dollar per day for every day they exceed forty-eight hours, unless weather-bound. Ves-

sels loaded with boards, plank, scantling, hay or sand, are excepted. Each corder receives an annual salary of $600. Deputies receive three hundred dollars. All are removable at the discretion of the mayor, for neglect of duty. Carters are to have a sufficient number of hewn standards for preventing the wood from falling off the cart, and marked with the initial letters of their christian and sirnames, on the outer sides of the said standards, under the penalty of five shillings. Carters not delivering all the wood they undertake to hawl, shall forfeit two shillings for every stick so detained, to the owner or purchaser thereof.

Other articles, besides wood, as stone, sand, shingles, boards, staves, rails, &c. pay wharfage.

Previously to the year 1807, the public landings were rented to the highest bidder; but in that year a law was passed, authorising the mayor to appoint corders of wood, with salaries, who are to give bond with sureties; and to take oath for the faithful performance of the duties enjoined upon them: they are to pay, weekly, the monies they receive for wharfage or cording, into the hands of the city treasurer; and to furnish a list of the articles landed, and by whom: and the treasurer is required, once in every month, to furnish the mayor with a statement of the amount of monies paid in by the several corders, together with the original lists.

In the year 1807, the wharves produced			$7,820 95
,,	1808,	,,	10,203 11½
,,	1809,	,,	10,767 62½
,,	1810,	,,	10,840 47½
,,	1806, they rented for		4,884
Adding the present salaries			3,900
			$8,784,

leaves a balance so great, as to shew the propriety of the alteration of the law respecting the mode of collecting this branch of revenue.

In 1720, as appears by books of council, the public wharves on the Delaware, at the ends of Walnut and Chesnut streets, were rented at three pounds; that of High street for six. His honour the mayor, took the two first, and aldermen Masters and Redman, joined in the contract for the last. The rents were to be in half yearly payments.

	Cords.
In 1808, were landed, .	66,391
1809, ...	69,570$\frac{7}{8}$
1810, ...	68,691$\frac{7}{8}$

Much of the wood, consumed in the city, is purchased at the public wharves in Southwark and the Northern Liberties, and they being rented, no account is kept of the quantity there sold: nor is any account kept of that sold at the stand in High street, during winter; nor of that landed on Schuylkill, for the supply of the western parts of the city: but the quantity from those quarters, may be fairly rated at two thirds of that landed at the public city wharves, from which data, an estimate may be formed of the whole amount consumed in the city in one year.

Sale of Bread.

A law was passed in 1775, to regulate the assize of bread; and after the incorporation of Philadelphia, it was renewed for a short time. The consideration of the hardship, if not injustice of setting a price upon the labour of one class of citizens only, and the great difficulty of establishing a principle which would secure one part of the community from imposition, without abridging the rights of another part, opera-

ted with the legisluture to leave the affair to the citizens themselves.

In 1797 an act was passed, requiring that all loaf bread made for sale within this commonwealth, shall be sold by the pound avoirdupois, and that every baker or other person, offering the same for sale, shall keep at his or her house, or at such other place at which they shall offer bread for sale, sufficient scales and weights, for weighing the same. The penalty for offending against this act is ten dollars ; and the clerks of the markets are required to discover and prosecute the offenders. The act extends to Southwark and the Northern Liberties. The citizens, however, have been so long accustomed to take bread of such weights as the bakers have chosen to make their loaves, that the regulation of selling by weight does not produce the good intended. They cannot spend time in daily going round to the different bakers shops to compare the weights of their loaves with the prices; and it is clear that, unless they do so, they may be very frequently forced to take bread of a size unreasonably small. The price of bread ought always to bear a proportion to the price of flour ; while at the same time it is but just that the baker should be allowed a reasonable profit. In New York their profit has been fixed at three dollars and sixty-six cents per barrel, of one hundred and ninety-six pounds.*

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* In fixing the assize, the chamberlain is required to estimate a barrel of flour, to produce 4,032 oz. of bread, (as it has been found that such is the product,) and in order to ascertain the weight of a shilling loaf, (twelve cents and a half,) of the respective qualities of flour, the number of ounces is divided by a number equal to the number of shillings a barrel of flour of such a quality, may be worth at the time: and $3 66, (or 28*s*. New York currency,) added thereto, being the profit allowed the baker, the quotient will be the number of ounces a shilling loaf must weigh. Whenever the fractional parts are less than half an ounce, they are taken off the loaf; and when half an ounce or more, an ounce is added to it.

Protection of Mechanics and Labourers.

By a law passed by the legislature, in 1809, all dwellings and other houses to be erected in Philadelphia, are subjected to the payment of debts contracted in building the same; and where the house will not sell for sufficient to discharge all the demands, they are to be averaged and paid proportionably. But such debts are not to remain a lien longer than two years from the commencement of the building, unless an action be instituted for the recovery of the same, within six months after performing the work, or furnishing the materials for the house.

Storing of Gun Powder.

The danger arising from the introduction of a great quantity of this dangerous article within the city, early demanded the attention of the legislature, and accordingly a house for storing it was built near the northern boundary of the N. W. public square, at a time when it was sufficiently remote from the thickly settled parts of the city to prevent danger from an explosion. An increasing population rendered another structure in a few years necessary, and accordingly the house on the banks of the Schuylkill at the west end of Walnut street, was erected in 1791. From that place it was removed in the year 1802, in consequence of the extension of buildings, to the present situation, near the Schuylkill, in Passyunk township.

All gunpowder imported from beyond sea, or brought by land, must be delivered to the magazine, nor come within two miles of the city; nor must any be shipped at the wharves, nor more than thirty pounds kept in any store at a time. Gunpowder is subject to a very strict inspection, by a sworn inspector. Act, April the 8th, 1795.

Boiling Oil of Turpentine and Varnish.

Persons are not permitted to boil or distil oil of turpentine, or make varnish in the thickly settled parts of the city or liberties, unless carried on in an open place at least thirty feet distant from any building, vessel of commerce, or other property that might be injured thereby; or in a fire prooff building.

Health Law.

Previously to the year 1793, Philadelphia having been favoured for many years by a freedom from any mortal epidemic, slight precautions had been taken to guard against the introduction of disease from abroad, or the origination of it at home. Vessels having sick on board, or having had deaths during the passage, were required to anchor off the lazaretto, which had been built at an early date, on State Island, a little below the mouth of the river Schuylkill, until the "physician of the port" came down, and to him it was left to determine as to the expediency of permitting them to proceed to the city, or of detaining them for the purpose of purification. The sick, if any on board, were landed at the hospital. At the first session of the legislature, after the awful year before mentioned, a law for the more effectual protection of the city from the introduction of pestilential and contagious diseases was passed, by which provision was made for the appointment of, 1st, A physician to reside at the lazaretto. 2d, A consulting physician. 3d, A health officer. 4th, A board of health, composed of citizens, from Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, and Southwark; who were to make all rules and regulations for the establishment and conduct of the other officers.

Although in the discussion which the question of origin, had undergone during the prevalence of the fever of 1793, and after it had ceased, enough had been said to shew the probability of the local origin of the disease, or at least to prove that the medical faculty were divided on the subject; yet the law passed, was almost entirely predicated upon the supposition of the importation of the fever of 1793, and of epidemics generally; and hence, while numerous provisions were made for preventing the introduction of malignant diseases from abroad, little or no attention was paid to guard against their originating at home. This is not to be wondered at, for mankind in all ages have uniformly evinced an unwillingness to admit the possibility of their country producing pestilence of any kind; and hence have constantly ascribed their afflictions in this way, to foreign causes. In the dark ages of ignorance and superstition, evil spirits, angry deities, or particular planets were blamed; in latter times importation was resorted to. The repeated occurrence of the same epidemic, naturally continued the discussion of the question of origin, and caused much light to be thrown on the subject generally, by the body of information collected, and the new principles developed; and on the whole, has tended greatly to promote diffusion of truth, and to benefit mankind. Among other good results that have followed, is the admission of the belief that "the sin might lie at our own door;" and hence, while no one questions the propriety of guarding against the introduction of diseases from certain causes by ships, the propriety of attention to the sources of their production at home was made manifest, and a commendable degree of cleanliness in the city, in which it was before very deficient, has followed.

Since the passage of the first health law, various supplements have been added, and an alteration of the whole system has taken place; the present law was passed in 1806. By this, a board of health, consisting of five members, two of whom may be physicians, to be annually appointed by the governor, were constituted a body corporate. Three of the members must reside in the city, one in the Northern Liberties, and one in Southwark and Moyamensing. Out of their own body, the board shall choose a president, a secretary, and a treasurer; the board must meet once every day between the first of June and first of October, and also when specially convened by the president, or any two of the members: and is vested with full power to make general rules, orders, and regulations, for the government of the lazaretto, and the vessels, cargoes, and persons there detained, or under quarantine; and of the health office and public hospitals; and to appoint such officers and servants, and to allow them such pay as may be found necessary and proper. The governor is also required to appoint a resident physician, and quarantine master, to reside at the lazaretto; and a consulting physician, and health officer, to reside in Philadelphia.

Foreign vessels, arriving between the first of June, and first of October, are required to anchor off the lazaretto, and submit to the examination of the resident physician, touching the cargo, crew, passengers and baggage; to demand answers, on oath or affirmation, to all such questions as shall be put to any on board, touching those points, and the physician is required to inform the persons interrogated, of the penalty for giving false answers. If it shall happen that the vessel comes from a healthy port, and has had no contagious disease on board while out, smallpox and measles excepted, and there is no cause to suspect an infected cargo, a certificate of health is to be

given to the master, who may then proceed to the city, and must present his certificate at the health office within twenty-four hours after his arrival. The board may however, cause further detention.

If it appear that the vessel comes from a port at which a malignant disease prevailed, she must be detained so long as the board of health shall deem necessary, but not exceeding twenty days. The letter bag when purified, shall be transmitted to the health officer at Philadelphia, who shall deposit it in the post office. The vessel and cargo are to be cleansed, and the clothing and baggage aired and purified at the expense of the owner. Wine, rum, salt, sugar, spices, molasses, mahogany, manufactured tobacco, dye woods, and preserved fruits, may be conveyed to the city in lighters. But if disease has occurred during the voyage, or while in quarantine, the vessel is to be detained such further time as the board may deem necessary, the cargo to be unladen and purified; and the crew, passengers, cargo and baggage, except the articles before mentioned, shall not be suffered to enter the city before the first of October, without licence from the board. After purification, and if no disease appear on board, the vessel may load and proceed to sea, from the lazaretto. Refusal to answer the questions of the physician, or deception, incurs the penalty of five hundred dollars, and imprisonment at hard labour, for not less than one year, and not exceeding five: neglect to present a certificate subjects to a penalty of three hundred dollars. Neglecting to obey the orders of the lazaretto physician or board of health, subjects the offender to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars. Vessels of war or coasters, having foreign goods on board, or bedding or clothing from any foreign port, must submit to the same forms as merchantmen.

Persons arriving from foreign ports infected, at any port in the United States, shall not enter the city after June, until October, without permission, under a penalty of five hundred dollars.

Foreign vessels touching at ports in the United States shall be liable to all the rules of vessels directly from foreign ports. Coasters and ships of war, arriving between the first day of June, and the first of October, having on board foreign goods, or passengers, bedding or clothing, from any foreign port, shall be examined; and if it appear that the said goods have been landed in the United States more than thirty days, and free from damage, the vessel and cargo uninfected, and passengers healthy, the ship is to be allowed to pass in the usual way; if otherwise, the same process is to be adopted as in other cases, under a penalty of five hundred dollars.

Vessels from places infected with the plague, or that have spoken others infected therewith, are not to proceed to the city: the cargo, &c. on board are to be cleansed, and no part permitted to enter the city without permission. The vessel, after being cleansed, may load and proceed to sea.

Persons or goods arriving at any port in the United States, from any port at which a malignant disease prevailed, or in any vessel in which such disease existed, while they were on board, are prohibited from entering the city or county, between the first of June and the first day of October, without permission of the board, under a penalty of five hundred dollars, and forfeiture of goods.

The board may prohibit communication with infected ports in the United States; and order vessels, from those ports, to stop at the lazaretto; they may convey persons from infected places to a place of purification; may interrogate suspected persons; may remand vessels, on just cause, to the lazaret-

to; take order to prevent the spreading of contagion in the city and liberties; prevent communication with infected houses; and cause all offensive or putrid substances, and all nuisances, to be removed from any place in the city, or vicinity. Opposition or violence to any of the members of the board, is punishable by fine, imprisonment and hard labour.

Persons going on board, or along side of any vessel, or entering the lazaretto, must perform such quarantine as the board may direct. Fugitives from the lazaretto may be apprehended and sent back: boarding house keepers must report persons who are taken sick in their houses. Persons afflicted with malignant diseases, who cannot be attended at home, may be removed to the city hospital on Schuylkill.

The lazaretto physician visits vessels, orders their purification, and the sick to be removed on shore, and attends them there, and executes the orders of the board, respecting vessels, cargoes and persons under quarantine.

The quarantine master directs the mooring of vessels near the lazaretto; superintends the purification of the vessels and cargoes; prevents intercourse between vessels and the shore, and preserves order, and enforces obedience to the provision of the health law, and the regulations of the board.

The port physician examines suspected vessels or persons that have arrived, at all times, and visits all foreign vessels arriving between October and June.

The health officer attends at his office every day to receive certificates of health; enforces the regulations of the board, and collects and recovers all monies or fines directed to be paid by this act.

The lazaretto physician receives three dollars for every vessel visited; the port physician, quarantine master, and health officer, one dollar each.

For the reception of persons ill with any pestilential or contagious disease, in the city, (small-pox or measles excepted,) a commodious brick hospital has been erected on the north side of Sassafras street, and east side of the river Schuylkill. The expense of support at this hospital, is to be defrayed by the patient himself. The description of the building will be given when we come to speak of the public buildings.

Provision against Fire.

This, till 1803, consisted of voluntary associations of the citizens, under the title of "Fire Companies," and have subsisted since the year 1732; at which time, the first association took place. Since that time, numerous others have successively been formed; and at the present time, the number amounts to upwards of forty. The general principles of these associations are the same. They provide baskets, buckets, and bags, at their individual expense; and most of them have an engine, purchased out of the joint funds of the company. They meet monthly, and a member is appointed to visit the houses of the members, to see that the buckets, &c. are ready for use. There are at present about thirty five engines in the city. One of the members is appointed to direct the water, in case of fire, and the members and citizens generally, render their assistance where wanted. A universal spirit prevails on such occasions, among the people, who exert themselves with an activity, even in the most inclement weather, that would seem to arise from their having an interest in the property on fire, or stock in the office in which the house was insured; and actions of disinterested heroism and intrepidity have often been performed, (commonly by the labouring class, or mechanics,) which would have, in ancient

times, been rewarded by public honours. Many such instances have occurred, and some acts have deservedly been perpetuated, by honourable testimonials from offices in which the property on fire had been insured.

The introduction of the water of the river Schuylkill, into Philadelphia, led to the establishment of a system for extinguishing fires, that cannot be exceeded for either dispatch or effect, and deserves particular notice. The occurrence of a fire in 1803, which destroyed or injured eight new houses, in Sansom street, gave the idea of attaching a hose to the fire plugs of the hydrants in the streets, by which the fire engines might be more rapidly filled than by means of men standing in a lane, or even before a lane could be formed :* and through which the water would also be forced, and might be directed to the part of a house on fire. A meeting of a few young men was accordingly called at the house of the gentleman† who happily conceived the idea; when it was resolved to form themselves into a company, and to procure a hose, and carriage to convey it : but as the expense of these, and the erection of a house to contain them, would be beyond their means, assistance was sought for from citizens who possessed real estate of great value, and from insurance companies; and a sum was soon obtained, which enabled them to accomplish their design. The original association assumed the name of "The Philadelphia Hose Company," and a system of discipline was established, which gave full effect to

* The usual mode of supplying engines in time of fire, is by buckets handed to men arranged in double columns from pumps to the engines. Fifteen minutes are generally employed in filling an engine by means of a lane; and only one minute and a half by a hose. If the engine have a hose from its air vessel, the hose which supplies it, will keep it constantly full.

† Reuben Haines.

their operations. At the first fire that occurred after their establishment*, during a severely cold night, their exertions were so successful as to excite the general attention of the citizens present, and to call forth several public testimonies in their favour. The original patrons of this youthful patriotic association, had the satisfaction of seeing that their pecuniary assistance had been well bestowed; and the company were gratified by additional subscriptions from the citizens and insurance companies; and by seeing associations similar to their own, forming in the city.

The following is a list of the present hose companies in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Good Intent, Resolution, Humane, Neptune, Perseverance, Hope, Columbia, Southwark.

Each company consists of about thirty members, all of whom are engaged in the active pursuits of life, and many of them acquiring trades. Every operation is performed systematically. The members are designated by badges upon their hats; and on the alarm of fire, they are to be seen with their apparatus brought to the spot, ready to supply the engines as they arrive, or to apply water immediately to the place on fire, by means of branch pipes. The hose is of leather, two and a half, or two and one eighth inches diameter; generally a thousand feet in extent, and divided into sections of fifty feet, all capable of being united, each section being connected by brass swivell screws.

The carriage of the Philadelphia company appears to be most complete; the hose being wound upon a cylinder, at once calculated to air it, a measure essential to its preservation, and to retain it in proper

* March 3d, 1803, in Whalebone alley.

order. It has, moreover, a bell, by the sound of which the members of the company may know where to find it in the night, when out on duty.

While it is universally admitted that the services of these companies have been great, the fact, that young men conceived and matured the plan, gives it a particular claim to commendation. The expense of keeping in repair the carriages, hose, and all the apparatus, is great, and latterly, has chiefly devolved on the members, whose gratuitous and patriotic exertions certainly should secure them against pecuniary loss. The corporation, holders of property, and fire insurance companies, are particularly interested in keeping up these establishments.

The following estimate of the value of the fire apparatus, in the city of Philadelphia, it is believed, is below the actual cost.

35 engines, houses, &c. $1200 each,	$42,000
Ladders and fire hooks, . . .	1,000
Nine hose companies, 7850 feet of hose; houses, carriages and apparatus,	10,000
Houses and apparatus belonging to "The Protectors of Property in time of fire,"	400
	$65,000

This last association is lately formed, to prevent depredations in time of fire. They have large baskets to carry out goods, and carriages with distinguishing badges, to convey them away.

Wooden Buildings.

Since 1796, no wooden buildings are permitted to be erected in the thickly settled parts of the city, the limits of which are designated, under a penalty of five hundred dollars, and one hundred dollars addition-

al, for every three months after conviction, during which the same shall remain; and every person employed in the building or erecting any wooden mansion, shall forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars. This excellent law has greatly tended to lessen fires in the city, and to improve its appearance.

Weights and Measures.

The following is a part of a report on this subject, made to the legislature of Pennsylvania, in the session of 1807, by Mr. John Dorsey.

"There are in the city of Philadelphia, two offices of regulation for weights and measures. One for measures of the dry kind, and one for measures of the wet kind, and for weights. The former office contains an ancient copper or brass half bushel, supposed to have been brought from England by William Penn, or Nathaniel Allen, and to be the same that is mentioned in the law of 1700. At this time, however, there is no certainty, as there are no discoverable marks of British regulation, as are by the said law required: the marks are B. N. E. in two places. It is coarsely made; the diameters and bottom unequal and irregular; is bruised and patched, and does not agree in its contents with the Winchester bushel. By the best measurement that can be taken, it contains eleven hundred and thirteen, nine tenths, cubic inches, and is equal to the bushel of English cubic inches, two thousand two hundred and twenty seven, eight tenths. There is also a coal tub of usage, intended for two bushels, which when stricken, contains five half bushels, or about two thousand six hundred and eighteen cubic English inches, and three hundred and seventy parts of a thousand. This office also contains a cast brass four quart standard,

of two hundred and seventy five cubic inches, and a cast brass two quart standard of one hundred and thirty seven cubic inches, both marked with the letters W. R. and a crown stamp. The latter office contains a cast brass quart standard, same mark, of seventy one and a quarter cubic inches: and a cast brass pint standard, both stamped, and evidently of the set imported, as before mentioned. Being thus stamped, they are by the aforesaid law made legal, although they do not agree with the Winchester standard.*

There are also in this office, a copper half gallon, and a copper quart, intended for the regulation of wine measures; an iron yard, or three feet measure of extension, without known accuracy. Neither of these three have any evidence of regulation or legal stamp.† There are likewise a number of brass weights in gradation from the fifty six pounds weight to the half ounce, which bear the appearance of having been imported in pursuance of the aforesaid law, having the stamps of the mural crown, the letter C, and the dagger †, which are evidently of the city of London regulation. They do not bear the due and relative proportion each to the other, especially in the smaller weights; nor can it be expected after such length of use: when last tried, the pound and aggregate ounces varied nearly an ounce. As regards the standard for troy weight, by which the precious metals

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* The law of 1700 enacts that "the standards of weights and measures shall be according to the king's standards for the exchequer."—J. M.

† The copper measures have probably been made in Philadelphia. The yard was recently compared with a stamped steel measure of extension of France, (the Metre,) which is preserved in the cabinet of the American Philosophical Society: and agreeably to the rule of proportion between English and French weights, was found strictly accurate.—J. M.

are assayed and determined, there is none. The larger and gross weights are also irregular, and as there is no determinate unit of weight from which to proceed, there can be no accuracy."

The report also shews the absurdity of having various units, as sources for weights and measures, "inasmuch as that thereby constant opportunities for wrong are afforded," and proposes that there should be but one unit standard, or source for measures of extension; one unit standard for measures of capacity, and one unit standard for weight: one office of regulation for each county: one mode of measurement by measures of capacity: viz. the stricken, and one mode of weighing the neat hundred.

The committee remark, "It is of the first consequence, that every nation should have its own complete establishment founded on the best principles; but it is not of equal moment whether any two nations agree in having the same unit; because a table of the relative proportions will instantly shew the quantity, according to the mode in any country. If this idea is safe, it goes far to abate the necessity of universal standards, inasmuch as, that if ever any such standard can be established, the unit of measure must be marked thereon, and considered as bearing a relative proportion thereto: otherwise, all landed titles would be annihilated. It then follows, that such standard would be little other than a table of relative proportions, because no nation could agree to change the unit which governs the acre."

They propose to adopt the following well known principle as a standard. "That a measure of capacity which will contain an exact cubic English foot, will, if filled with pure or distilled water, at sixty degrees of Farhenheit's thermometer, the water therein will weigh one thousand avoirdupois ounces. If then the foot measure is divided into tenths, we obtain just

one thousand such cubic tenths of water, each of which will weigh an avoirdupois ounce; ten whereof will give the unit or weight: ten whereof will also give the unit or measure: and ten whereof will give our common foot. These being each commensurate with the other, will individually be a test for the adjustment of the remaining two: a principle more safe than that upon which the weights and measures of Great Britain are founded: viz. That thirty two or twenty four grains of wheat, well dried and gathered from the middle of the ear, shall in their multiple give the pound: or thatthree barley corns shall, in their multiple, give the foot, inasmuch as that the size of the grain must always be according to the soil, or mode of cultivation." The bushel and gallon of Boston, New York and Baltimore, all differ from that of Philadelphia; and it is said, from each other. These facts shew the immediate necessity of attention to the subject of weights and measures, by the general government.

The reporter since states, that there is reason to believe that pure or distilled water, dropping from the exterior of an inverted cove, at a given temperature of the thermometer and barometer, will be of uniform weight to the extent of the number of drops which are necessary to form the ounce: if so, the system would be complete: viz. a certain number of drops would give the present avoirdupois ounce; the ounce squared, would give the one tenth part of the present English foot, or measure of extension; and also the measure of capacity.

Auctioneers.

Six auctioneers are appointed by the governor, for the sale of goods of all kinds, and household furniture in the city of Philadelphia, who are obliged to

give ample security for the payment of the state duty chargeable on the sale of goods.

The following commissions are allowed the auctioneers.

For groceries,	$1\frac{1}{4}$	per cent.
Dry goods,	$2\frac{1}{2}$	,,
Household goods,	$2\frac{1}{2}$	,,
Real estate and ships,	$\frac{1}{2}$	,,
The state duty,	1	,,

A heavy penalty is incurred by unlicensed persons attempting to sell by auction.

The revenue derived to the state from auction duties is considerable.

In the year 1809, it amounted to	$33,635 22
,, 1810, ,,	45,000

The auctioneers make quarterly payments of the state duty to the state treasurer.

The auctioneers are, John Dorsey, Frederick Montmollin, Thomas Passmore, John Humes, (Humes & Etting,) Peter Kuhn, Silas E. Weir.

An auctioneer is also appointed for the exclusive public sale of horses and carriages. The days of sale are confined to Wednesday and Saturday: and a place of sale specifically appointed, which at present is the south east part of the center square. A penalty of four dollars is incurred by every person, for each and every head of horse or cattle sold by auction in any other place or time, or within the prescribed limits, at any other time than before specified.

The commissions allowed by law are, one per cent to the state, and two and a half to the auctioneer.

Auctioneer, A. M'Karaher.

City Surveyors.

By act of February, 1721, the mayor and commonalty were authorized to appoint two surveyors, or

regulators, whose duty it was to set the foundations of houses, and regulate the walls to be built between party and party, as to the breadth or thickness thereof; which foundation shall be equally laid upon lands of the persons between whom such party wall is to be made. The first builder shall be reimbursed one half of the charge of such party wall, or for so much thereof as the next builder shall have occasion to make use of, before he shall break into the said wall. The value is to be set by the said regulators. Ten pounds penalty is incurred on laying a foundation or party wall, before the same be viewed. An appeal from the regulators to the court of common pleas is provided for, by act of the 15th of April, 1782. By this law, no vaults may be dug under the street, without first obtaining leave from four justices, and a majority of the regulators.

By the thirty sixth section of the act of incorporation, the mayor, or recorder and four aldermen are authorized to perform all such matters as the wardens and street commissioners, in conjunction with the justices, were required to do. They therefore appoint regulators.

In 1804, councils passed an ordinance requiring the mayor to appoint two qualified persons to make a survey, and regulate, with respect to ascents and descents, all the principal unpaved streets of the city, between Delaware Fifth street and the river Schuylkill, ascertaining the highest and most elevated part of each street, from which the water ought to run in different directions: and to make permanent marks at the height of two feet above what ought to be the level of the water course; and to fix the course of such common sewers, as they shall judge necessary. The surveyors are also required to make a draft of all the principal streets and water courses within the aforesaid bounds, marking the several

points of greatest elevation in each street; and to insert in a book, the quantity of descent, expressed in inches to the hundred feet, and the depth and quantity of descent of the sewers; which book is to be deposited in the city commissioners office, for public inspection. The task has been executed by Mr. Reading Howell. Future surveyors, and the city commissioners, are required to regulate the lines and limits of the streets, agreeably to the aforesaid draft.

There are now four city regulators: James Pearson, Reading Howell, William Stevenson, William Garrigues.

Water Works.

The attention of the public, to the future necessity of a supply to Philadelphia, of other water than that afforded by pumps and wells, was first excited by the venerable Franklin; and in his will, he directed that when the interest arising from a legacy which he left for a purpose hereafter to be mentioned, amounted to a certain sum, it should be applied to the important object. Repeated attacks of an awful epidemic, a growing conviction in the public mind, of the connection between the cleanliness of a city, and its health; of the utility of a copious supply of water in case of fire, and for culinary purposes; and the deterioration of our pump water becoming every year more perceptible, a general sentiment appeared to prevail on the subject. In 1797, petitions were accordingly addressed to the city councils, signed by an unprecedented number of respectable citizens; and their attention was, in consequence, powerfully directed thereto. Various schemes were proposed: the chief of which were, 1, The completion of the canal intended to unite the Delaware and Schuylkill. 2, Conducting the water of Spring-mill, fifteen miles, N. N.

W. of Philadelphia.* 3, To make a reservoir upon the banks of the Schuylkill, to throw up a sufficient quantity of water into a tunnel, and to carry it thence to a reservoir in Center Square: and after being raised there, to distribute it throughout the city by pipes. This was proposed by Mr. Latrobe. Other plans were suggested, which it is unnecessary to mention.

After much deliberation, councils determined upon the last plan, and Mr. Latrobe was accordingly employed by the committee, as engineer, and to make the necessary inquiry, as to the possibility of procuring the erection of steam engines of sufficient power. A contract was entered into with N. J. Roosevelt, of Soho, on the river Passaick, in New Jersey, for two steam engines, of a power to raise and deliver, at the height of fifty feet each, three million gallons of water in every twenty-four hours, throughout the year: and in order to provide for the great expenses which would be incurred by the work, councils proposed to borrow $150,000, and pledged the income of the corporate estates of Philadelphia, and other adequate provision within the means and power of the city corporation, together with any aid the legislature might grant, for payment of the interest and redemption of the principal. Subscribers to this loan, were also to be entitled, in the first instance, to a preference of a supply of water, to one dwelling house of each share so subscribed, for three years, free of charge: but notwithstanding the ample security offered to monied men, and the respectability of the citizens in the councils, who took an active part in the business, the loan progressed with a slow pace. Two causes contributed to this circumstance. A loan had been proposed by the United States, at eight per cent, while only six

* An account of this spring shall be given hereafter.

per cent, the legal interest of Pennsylvania, was offered by the corporation. 2d, The stockholders of the Schuylkill and Delaware canal, whose charter granted to them the liberty of watering the city, opposed the project at every step, by petition to the legislature; and by their influence in the city and councils, as an infringement of their rights. This opposition contributed to a denial of that aid which had been requested, by petitions of the citizens and of the councils. 3d, From the novelty of the undertaking, the general failure of all previous attempts at the application of steam to mechanical purposes, in the United States, especially to boats: and our inexperience in the conducting the operations of a steam engine on land, also contributed, in the minds of many of the citizens, to raise doubts of the successful issue of the proposed scheme. Under these discouraging prospects, and in the hope that by a more clear developement of the plan, as expanded to view by its execution, confidence would be excited, and adequate subscriptions be made, councils, with a spirit of perseverance that cannot be too much praised, resolved to advance the work, with the funds in hand: but these were soon found to be inadequate; the individual members of the committee then generously advanced the necessary sums wanted, and the Bank of the United States also, afterwards loaned the sum of $20,000, in anticipation of a tax of $50,000, which councils determined to raise. By these aids, the works proceeded, and the credit of the city was preserved. On the 2d of May, 1799, the first sod was dug, and although a dreadful epidemic fever prevailed in the succeeding autumn, the work went on without interruption, and on the 21st of January, 1801, the first water was thrown into the city, about one mile of pipes being then laid. The rapidity with which the works were pushed forward, notwithstanding the solidity and

mass of the buildings, tunnells and piers, and in spite of the fever that afflicted the city, reflects infinite credit upon the engineer, and the committee of councils, with whom the superintendence of the work was specifically charged.

The foregoing account has been designedly minute, in order to shew the numerous difficulties that opposed the water works in their commencement; the great benefit from them, we hourly experience, and to which some of the then most violent opposers, have since owed the preservation of their property, and in all probability, the city much of its present health: for without pretending to ascribe to them all the latter effect, it may be mentioned as a striking fact, that the malignant fever in 1801, and since that year, has been chiefly, if not entirely, confined to those parts of the city and liberties, into which the water had not yet been introduced.

The mode in which the watering of the city is effected, is first by forming a basin on the Schuylkill shore, 84 feet wide, and 200 long, the bed of which is three feet below low water mark; from which is an open canal, of 160 feet long, extending to near the rise of the hill on which the lower engine stands. From thence the water passes through a subterraneous tunnel, six feet in diameter, and three hundred feet long, cut nearly the whole distance through granite rock, to the shaft in the engine house, where the pumps are fixed: this shaft or well is fifty-four feet deep, and ten feet in diameter; and is for twenty two feet, also cut out of the rock. After the water is raised through the shaft, by the engine, it falls into a brick tunnel of 6 feet diameter, and 1408 yards in length, which passes under ground, and leads the water up Chesnut street to Broad street, and from thence, into the center engine house, where it is again raised 36 feet from the surface of the street, and runs into a reser-

voir containing 16,000 gallons: from this it descends to an iron chest, outside of the building, to which the different mains that supply the general distribution are connected; the mains are, two of 6 inches diameter, and two of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The lower engine near Schuylkill, is a double steam engine of forty inches cylinder, and six feet stroke. The boiler is seventeen feet long, eight feet wide at the bottom, nineteen feet long, and ten feet wide at the height of five feet seven inches. It consumed fifty bushels of coals, and half a cord of wood, while rolling iron twelve hours, at twenty strokes per minute; and pumping water, six hours, at twelve strokes per minute. The air pump is an improvement upon that used by Bolton and Watt; consisting in its evacuating the condensor twice at every stroke, thereby creating a much better vacuum, and of course adding considerably to the power of the engine, in proportion to the diameter of its cylinder without increasing friction.

The engine at the center square is also a double steam engine, the diameter of whose cylinder is thirty two inches. It is worked irregularly, filling alternately the elevated reservoir, and stopping during the time occupied by the discharge of the water into the city. Mr. Latrobe rated it at twelve strokes of six feet, per minute, for sixteen hours in twenty-four, during which time it consumed from twenty-five to thirty-three bushels of best Virginia coals.*

The pipes through the city are chiefly of four and a half, and three inches bore.

The length of pipes laid, is about 35 miles. They extend through all the improved parts of the city.

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* A more particular account of the construction of these engines, boilers, &c. may be found in the Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc. Vol 6. p. 89, by Mr. Latrobe.

The whole expense of the works from the commencement, to November 1, 1810, has been about $500,000.

The pipes are bored by placing the log in two cast iron rings, and centered by regulating screws; as the log turns, the augers enter at each end, and meet in the middle; a pipe of fifteen feet long can be bored, and the joints made for the connecting cylinders, in fifteen minutes.

The connecting cylinders are of cast iron, widening at both ends, that as the log is driven up, the joints become tight.

Private families are supplied with water by small wooden and leaden pipes: the ferules that connect with the conduit, are half an inch diameter for private families, and larger, for breweries, manufactories, &c.

The number of manufactories, &c. supplied November the first, 1809, was 1590.

The rents of which amounted to	$9,105
The number of manufactories to November the first, 1810,	1,922
The rents	$10,931

Five engine men are employed in the work through the year, and eight others, including a blacksmith, a carpenter, a brass founder, and assistants. When pipes are laying and boring, more men are required.

The duty of attending to the various concerns of the water works devolves on the WATERING COMMITTEE, which is again formed into subcommittees of distribution, of accounts, and for purchase of fuel, timber, &c.

The committee of distribution regulate where pipes shall be placed, situations for pumps, fire plugs, and all other public fixtures; fix the price of water rents for manufactories, and all other works that require more water than a private dwelling.

Committee of accounts, examine the accounts and form an annual report to councils of the statement of the work, accounts, &c.

Committee for purchase of fuel, attend to the purchase of wood and coal.

Committe for timber, purchase all the pipe timber, and what other may be required.

The committee at large, direct the repairs and alterations.

The funds for the support of the works are raised by amount of water rents; the balance by a tax.

The water rents of this year amount to	$10,931
The balance by tax. . . .	18,500
	$29,431

which together are the estimate for carrying on the work for the year 1811.

The quantity of water pumped, will average 700,000 gallons per twenty-four hours.

The hydrant pumps are similar in construction to the common well pumps: the mode of supplying them is by a small cistern, to which the water is conducted, and fed by means of a ball cock, the ball having a lever which connects with the plug of the cock, that when the water in the cistern falls, the ball follows, and of course opens the cock.

The watering committee, from a desire to prevent the very great waste of the Schuylkill water, which prevails throughout the city, have published the following statement, to show how necessary it is for every person to avoid (and prevent as far as is in their power) all waste of the water, with which the city is so abundantly supplied, at a very great expense, which is considerably increased by continual abuses in the use thereof.

The quantity of water raised at the center square engine, for the supply of the city, is about 250 mil-

lions of gallons in a year, which cost about 20,000 dollars, or eight cents for a thousand gallons.

From various experiments made to ascertain the quantity of water discharged through a ferule of half an inch diameter in one minute, the result was, seven to ten and a half gallons, according to the situation and head of water at the center engine, the average of which is eight, five eighths gallons per minute, which in one hour will amount to 517½ galls.

In one day . . . . 12,420 do.

In one year . . . 4,533,300 do.

If the water from one house runs only half an hour in every day, the quantity in a year will amount to 94,500 gallons, at eight cents per thousand gallons, is $7 56

The rent for the house per year is . 5 00

The loss to the city is . . . 2 56

The fire plugs are three inches diameter and will each discharge in one minute, from 200 to 250 gallons of water, according to the dimensions of the pipe of conduit it is attached to, and the head at the center square, so that in one hour from 12,000 to 15,000 gallons of water may be discharged from one fire plug.

Mint.

Previously to the passage of the law, by the federal government, for regulating the coins of the United States, much perplexity arose from the use of no less than four different currencies or rates, at which one species of coin was reckoned in the different parts of the union. Thus, in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Main, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Vermont, Virginia, and Kentucky, the dollar was reckoned at six shillings; in New York and North Carolina, at eight shillings ; in New Jersey, Pennsylvania

and Maryland, at seven shillings and sixpence. In Georgia and South Carolina, at four and eight pence.

This subject had engaged the attention of the congress of the old confederation, and the present system of the coins, is formed upon the principles laid down in their resolve of 1786: by which the denominations of money of account, were required to be dollars, (the dollar being the unit) dismes or tenths, cents or hundredths, and mills or thousandths of a dollar. Nothing can be more simple or convenient than this decimal subdivision, and the terms are proper because they express the proportions which they are intended to designate. The dollar was wisely chosen, as it corresponded with the Spanish coin, with which we had been long familiar.

In the year 1792, a law was passed by the general government for establishing a mint, and for regulating the coins of the United States: by this law, the following coins were to be struck.

1. Eagles; each to be of the value of ten dollars, and to contain $247\frac{4}{8}$ grains of pure gold, or 270 grains of standard gold.

2. Half eagles; each to be of the value of five dollars, and to contain 123 grains of pure gold, or 135 grains of standard gold.

3. Quarter eagles; each to be of the value of two dollars and fifty cents, and to contain $61\frac{7}{8}$ of pure gold, or $67\frac{4}{8}$ grains of standard gold.

Silver Coins.

1. Dollars or units; each to be of the value of one hundred cents, and to contain $371\frac{4}{10}$ grains of pure silver, or 416 grains of standard silver.

2. Half dollars; each to be fifty cents, and to contain $185\frac{10}{10}$ grains of pure silver, or 208 grains of standard silver.

3. Quarter dollars; each to be twenty five cents, or one fourth of the value of the dollar or unit; and to contain $92\frac{1}{16}$ grains of pure silver.

4. Dismes; each to be of the value of ten cents, or one tenth of a dollar, and to contain $37\frac{2}{16}$ grains of pure silver, or $41\frac{3}{5}$ grains of standard silver.

5. Half dismes; each to be of the value of five cents, or one twentieth of a dollar, and to contain $18\frac{1}{16}$ grains of pure silver, or $20\frac{4}{5}$ grains of standard silver.

A pound of pure gold, is equal in value to 15 pounds of pure silver.*

Copper Coins.

Cents; each to be of the value of the one hundredth part of a dollar, and to contain 168 grains.

Half cents; to contain 84 grains of copper.

Alloy.

Gold coins are to consist of eleven parts of pure gold; and one part alloy. The alloy to be composed of silver and copper, in such proportions not exceeding one half silver, as shall be found convenient; to be regulated by the director of the mint, for the time being, with the approbation of the president of the United States.

Silver coins are to consist of 1485 parts of pure silver, to 179 parts copper.

The following devices are impressed on the respective gold and silver coins. On one side, a female head, emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word "LIBERTY," the thirteen stars, and the year of the coinage: and on the reverse, an eagle, emblematic

* In England it is 15 1-5—In France 15 3-5.

of the arms of the United States, with the inscription E PLURIBUS UNUM, and the value of the piece. On the copper coins, a female head, with the word "LIBERTY" on the ribbon round the head, with 13 stars, in a circle, and the year of the coinage; and on the reverse, the word "ONE CENT," surrounded by a wreath, and the inscription "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" on the outer circle.

No Charge is made for coining bullion.

At the first establishment of the mint, great difficulties and embarrassments were experienced from a variety of causes; but time has overcome them all, and it is understood, that in some respects the process of striking is more complete than in most other countries, England excepted.

The mode of hardening the dies is peculiar to the mint, and is the discovery of the present assistant coiner, Mr. Eckfeldt. The beauty of the coin of the United States, is not inferior to that of any country in the world. There is a sharpness and cleanness of cut, not perceptible in those of either France or Spain.

The annual expense of the mint establishment, amounts to about 20,000 dollars. On the second Monday in February, the commissioner of loans, the district judge, and attorney general, are required, by law, to attend at the mint, for the purpose of having the coins assayed, which have been reserved, in order to ascertain whether the coins issued from the mint, during the past year, are equal to the standard fixed by law.

Since the establishment of the mint, there have been coined, of

Gold, to the amount of .	$2,763,597 50
Silver, . . .	4,370,846 50
Copper, . . .	214,977 21
Total value of coinage to 1809,	$8,349,421 21

of which the sum of $3,712,488 have been issued during the last four years. The issue of the year 1810, amounts to $1,155,868 50. Of the gold coins, the value of $27,000 is the produce of North Carolina.

The present officers are, Director, Robert Patterson. Treasurer, Benjamin Rush. Chief coiner, Henry Voight. Melter and refiner, Joseph Cloud. Assayer, Joseph Richardson. Engraver, Robert Scott.

The Jail, and Management of Criminals.

Previously to a description of the jail, and of the mode of punishing criminals, it will be proper to give a short account of the revolution which has taken place in the penal laws of the state.

So much trouble had been given to the British government, by reason of the lax conditions contained in the patent of the trading company, under which the colony of Massachusetts had been formed; that it naturally became more attentive to the terms of the charter, granted to the founder of Pennsylvania, in order to prevent those assumptions of power, and attempts at independence, so natural on the part of colonists remote from the mother country. The charter of Charles II. therefore, to William Penn, which was drawn up by one of the most able lawyers of his time, enjoined that the laws should be made "as near as conveniently may be, agreeably to the laws, statutes and rights of England, with a saving to the crown in case of appeals;" and in order to insure an observance of this injunction, it was ordered, that a transcript of all laws, shall within five years after the making thereof, be transmitted to the privy council, for the royal approbation or dissent. The humane mind of Penn revolted against the sanguinary

punishments of Britain, and therefore, attempted the amelioration of the penal code. "He abolished the ancient oppression of forfeitures for self murder, and deodands in all cases of homicide. He saw the wickedness of exterminating, where it was possible to reform; and the folly of capital punishments, in a country, where he hoped to establish purity of morals, and innocence of manners. As a philosopher, he wished to extend the empire of reason and humanity: and as a leader of a sect, he might recollect, that the infliction of death in cold blood, could hardly be justified by those who denied the lawfulness of war. He hastened, therefore, to prevent the operation of the system which the charter imposed; and among the first cares of his administration, was that of forming a small, concise, but complete code of criminal law, suited to the state of his new settlement. Murder, "wilful and premeditated," is the only crime for which the infliction of death is prescribed, and this is declared to be enacted in obedience "to the law of God," as though there had not been any political necessity, even for this punishment: yet even here, the life of the citizen was guarded by a provision, that no man should be convicted, but upon the testimony of two witnesses; and by a humane practice, early introduced, of staying execution till the record of conviction had been laid before the executive, and full opportunity given to obtain a pardon of the offence, or a mitigation of the punishment. When transmitted to England, they were all repealed by the queen in council: but were immediately reenacted, and they continued until the year 1718,*" the epoch of Penn's death. The penal code of England was then revived.

* Inquiry how far the punishment of death is necessary in Pennsylvania. By William Bradford, Philadelphia. Dobson, 1793.

The constitution of Pennsylvania, formed upon the declaration of independence, among many faults, contained some excellent provisions, one of which directed "the legislature to proceed to the reformation of the penal laws, and to invent punishments less sanguinary, and better proportioned to the various degrees of criminality." The continuance of a war, in which the liberty of the country was at stake, left no time to attend to any subject except those of the greatest urgency; nothing therefore was done until after the conclusion of the contest, and until the numerous concerns arising from the circumstance of the war had been settled. In 1786, the attempt was made by the passage of a law, to introduce the punishment of hard labour for some offences, which under the old system had been capital, and to confine that of death to four crimes only. The labour which the convicts were to perform, was however to be public, and they were accordingly chained to wheelbarrows, and were employed to clean the streets, and repair the roads: as a mark of infamy, their heads were shaved, and they wore a particular habit. This alteration of the penal system was far from having the effect which the friends to humanity wished. While the sight of so many objects of public infamy was abhorrent to the feeling mind, the difficulty of watching them was great, and escapes occurred to an alarming extent. "Pardons, so destructive to every mild system of penal laws, were granted with a profusion, as unaccountable as it was mischievous, from both of which causes it happened that men were scarcely convicted, before many of them were again let loose upon the public.*" Mistaken or mis-

* Bradford's Inquiry, p. 23.

applied humanity of the citizens, supplied the convicts with better fare than the labouring mechanic could afford to purchase, and also with the means of procuring spirituous liquors; and hence intoxication was daily seen among men who were expiating their crimes by the deprivation of their liberty; terror was sometimes excited by their presence; they became hardened against shame; the various degrees of vice were mixed in one mass, so that from the effects of contamination, the great object of punishment, viz. the reformation of criminals, was completely defeated.

In the year 1787, Dr. Rush, who had for several years before borne a testimony against the system of public punishments, read a paper at a "society for political inquiries," held at the house of the venerable Franklin, entitled, "an inquiry into the influence of public punishments on criminals and society," which was afterwards published. In this he exposed the errors and mischief of the penal law that had been recently passed, and proposed that all punishments should be private, and that they should consist of confinement, different kinds of labour, low diet, and solitude, accompanied by religious instruction. The principles contained in this pamphlet, were opposed with acrimony and ridicule, in the newspapers. They were considered as the schemes of a humane heart, but wild and visionary imagination, which it was impossible from the nature of man, and constitution of his mind, ever to realize, and as being much more adapted to the government of an Utopia, than to those living under that of Pennsylvania. Notwithstanding a most powerful opposition, the law was repealed, after it had, by a continuance of three years, proved the correctness of the arguments which had been urged against it. In place of public punishment, hard labour in private, fine, solitary im-

prisonment, and low diet were substituted: general regulations were laid down for the management of the prison, and inspectors were directed to be appointed with power to make such further regulations for the purpose of carrying the act into execution, as should be approved by the mayor and recorder of the city. The legislature, as if apprehending that the new system would not ultimately answer, limited the law to five years.

In the year 1788, Dr. Rush published a second pamphlet, entitled "an inquiry into the justice and policy of punishing murder by death,"* in which he adopted and defended the opinion of the Marquis of Beccaria, by denying the right of government to punish even the crime of deliberate murder by death. To this pamphlet a reply was written by the Rev. Mr. Annan, of the Scotch presbyterian church,† who chiefly derived his arguments from scripture. Upon those texts Dr. Rush published a number of remarks‡ intended to prove, that they all referred to the dispensations of Noah and Moses, and that they were completely abrogated by the doctrines and precepts of the gospel. In the year 1793, Mr. Bradford, the attorney general of Pennsylvania, published an "inquiry how far the punishment of death is necessary in Pennsylvania," with notes and illustrations, and documents from the criminal courts of the state, calculated to enforce and establish the principles and arguments previously laid down by Dr. Rush. An account of the jail was added by Caleb Lownes, one of the inspectors of the prison. At the following session of the legislature, the punishment of death was abolished for all crimes except murder of the first degree; by which is understood "all murder perpetrated by means of poison, or by lying in wait:

* American Museum Vol. 4.
† Do. do. do.
‡ Do. do. 5.

or by any other kind of wilful, deliberate and premeditated killing; or which shall be committed in the perpetration, or attempt to perpetrate, any arson, rape, robbery or burglary." Such has been the effect of the abolition of the spectacles of public executions, upon the feelings of the citizens of Pennsylvania, that it is now difficult to obtain a jury that will find a man guilty of murder, even when it is attended with circumstances of malice and cruelty; for which reason, governor Snyder has recommended, in a message to the legislature of Pennsylvania, to abolish the punishment of death in all cases whatever. A motion to the same purpose, and prefaced by some powerful arguments, was made in the senate of Pennsylvania during the session of 1809, by Mr. John Connelly, to whom, with Mr. C. Lownes, may be justly ascribed the merit of bringing to the test of the fullest and most successful experience, the humane principles of the new penal code. These gentlemen were appointed inspectors of the prison, at an early period, and upon them chiefly devolved the arduous task of breaking down all difficulties arising from the long continuance of that most disgusting, that foul system of discipline, which had long disgraced the management of the jail.

Those who recollect the situation of the jail of Philadelphia, under the former regime, or those who have seen the prisons of Europe at the present day, may readily form an opinion of the difficulties that attended the attempt at reformation, as contemplated by the new code. The task was truly arduous: an Augean stable of filth and iniquity was not only to be cleansed, but industry, and morality to be introduced, and under difficulties that seemed almost insurmountable. The jailor, the man whose duty required him to assist in the experiment, by a faithful obedience to the orders of the inspectors, con-

stituted one of them, for he had grown wealthy by the abuses which had been for a long time tolerated, and feared the introduction of a system which would cause his conduct to be closely watched; and the garnish, jail fees, sale of liquor, and other perquisites to cease. His opposition was therefore decided, and the number of his friends enabled him to retain his place, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the inspectors against him. The prisoners were informed that their former habits of indolence, the free use of spirituous liquors, and unrestrained intercourse were to end; and labour, sobriety and regularity to take place. They also therefore took the alarm, and on the evening of the first day on which the grand experiment was tried, they made a most desperate attempt to escape; fifteen of them succeeded. Upon the restoration of order, the adoption of mild, but decided conduct, ultimately secured the most perfect obedience. The prisoners were informed that "their treatment would depend upon their conduct, and that those who evinced a disposition that would afford encouragement to believe they might be restored to liberty, should be recommended for a pardon; but if convicted again, the law in its fullest rigour would be carried into effect against them. A change of conduct was early visible They were encouraged to labour; their good conduct was remarked; many were pardoned, and before one year was expired, their behaviour was almost without exception, decent, orderly, and respectful. This fact is of importance, as it disproves an opinion that has led to much distress and cruelty, and will be an encouragement to those who can feel for this unhappy class of mankind, so long the victims to the effects of a contrary treatment."*

* Lowne's account of penal laws. Bradford's Inquiry, p. 84.

A detail of the progress of the experiment, of the difficulties the inspectors had to encounter, from inexperience in the management of criminals, whose apparent amendment sometimes proved the veil for consummate hypocrisy; the difficulty of procuring suitable and sufficient employment, for the various classes of convicts that came under their care; the various steps by which, in fine, the system has been brought to its present perfection, would form materials for a display, which to the philanthropist, could not fail to be highly interesting; but the nature of the present work requires an attention to brevity that forbids the attempt, and therefore the system now in operation shall merely be given.

1. Cleanliness, so intimately connected with morality, is the first thing attended to, previously to any attempts at that internal purification, which it is the object of the discipline to effect. The criminal is washed, his clothes effectually purified and laid aside, and he is clothed in the peculiar habit of the jail, which consists of grey cloth, made by the prisoners, adapted to the season. The attention to this important point is unremitted, during their confinement. Their faces and hands are daily washed; they are shaved, and change their linen once a week, their hair is kept short; and, during the summer, they bathe in a large tub. The apartments are swept and washed once or twice a week, as required, throughout the year.

2. Work suitable to the age and capacity of the convicts is assigned, and an account is opened with them. They are charged with their board, clothes, the fine imposed by the state, and expense of prosecution, and credited for their work; at the expiration of the time of servitude, half the amount of the sum, if any, left after deducting the charges, is required by law, to be paid to them. As the board

is low, the labour constant, and the working hours greater than among mechanics, it is easy for the convicts to earn more than the amount of their expenses; so that when they go out, they receive a sum of money sufficient to enable them to pursue a trade, if so disposed, or at least, that will keep them from want, until they find employ, and prevent the necessity of stealing.

On several occasions, the balance paid to a convict has amounted to more than one hundred dollars: in one instance it was one hundred and fifty dollars: and from ten to forty dollars are commonly paid. When, from the nature of the work at which the convict has been employed, or his weakness, his labour does not amount to more than the charges against him, and his place of residence is at a distance from Philadelphia, he is furnished with money sufficient to bear his expenses home. The price of boarding is sixteen cents per day, and the general cost of clothes for a year, is nineteen dollars thirty three cents.

5. The prisoners lie on the floor, on a blanket, and about thirty sleep in one room; they are strictly prohibited from keeping their clothes on at night. The hours for rising and retiring, are announced by a bell; and at those times they go out and come in, with the greatest regularity. For their own comfort, they have established a set of rules, respecting cleanliness, on breach of which a fine is exacted. No one is even permitted to spit on the floor. A large lamp is hung up, out of the reach of the prisoners, in every room, which enables the keeper or watch to see every man; and for this purpose a small aperture is made in every door. The end of the cord by which the lamps are suspended, is outside of the rooms: the solitary cells is the punishment for extinguishing these lamps.

6. Their diet is wholesome, plain and invigorating, and their meals are served up with the greatest regularity and order: a bell announces when they are ready, and all collect at the door leading to the passage where they eat, before any one is allowed to enter. They then take their seats without hurry or confusion; and all begin to eat at the same time. While eating, silence is strictly enjoined by the presence of the keepers, who give notice of the time for rising from table. For breakfast, they have about three fourths of a pound of good bread, with molasses and water. At dinner, half a pound of bread and beef, a bowl of soup and potatoes. Sometimes herrings, in the spring. At supper, corn meal mush and molasses, and sometimes boiled rice.

The blacks eat at a separate table. There is also a table set apart for those who have committed offences for the first time, but not of sufficient enormity to merit the solitary cells; such as indolence, slighting work, impudence, &c. and to such no meat is given. Every one finds his allowance ready on his trencher. The drink is molasses and water, which has been found to be highly useful, as a refreshing draught, and as a medicine. Spirituous liquors or beer never enter the walls of the prison. The cooks and bakers are convicts, who are allowed thirty cents per day by the inspectors. The decency of deportment, and the expression of content, exhibited by the convicts at their meals, renders a view of them, while eating, highly interesting. No provisions are permitted to be sent to the convicts from without.

7. The regularity of their lives, almost secures them against disease. A physician, however, is appointed to attend the prison, a room is appropriated for the reception of the sick or hurt, and nurses to attend them. The effect of the new system has

been seen, in no particular, more evidently than in the diminution of disease among the convicts.

8. Religious instruction was one of the original remedies prescribed for the great moral disease, which the present penal system is calculated to cure. Divine service is generally performed every Sunday, in a large room appropriated solely for the purpose. Some clergyman or pious layman, volunteers his services, and discourses are delivered, suited to the situation and capacities of the audience. The prisoners in the cells, are denied this indulgence; good books are likewise distributed among them.

9. Corporal punishments are strictly prohibited, whatever offence may have been committed. The keepers carry no weapons, not even a stick. The solitary cells and low diet, have on all occasions been found amply sufficient to bring down the most determined spirit, to tame the most hardened villain, that ever entered them. Of the truth of this there are striking cases on record. Some veterans in vice, with whom it was necessary to be severe, have declared their preference of death by the gallows, to a further continuance in that place of torment. In the cells, the construction of which renders conversation among those confined in them difficult, the miserable man is left to the greatest of all possible punishments, his own reflections. His food, which consists of only half a pound of bread per day, is given him in the morning; in the course of a few days or weeks the very nature of the being is changed, and there is no instance of any one having given occasion for the infliction of this punishment a second time. Such is the impression which the reports of its effects have left among the convicts, that the very dread of it is sufficient to prevent the frequent commission of those crimes, for which it is the known punishment, as swearing, im-

pudence, rudeness, quarrelling, indolence repeated, or wilful injury to the tools, or to articles of manufacture.

The fear of the cells is also increased from other causes. The convicts are well acquainted with the general principles of the system pursued; and hearing the grating of the stone saw, or the noise of the nail hammer, they naturally reflect, that while they themselves are idle, their comparatively happy fellow convicts are working out their daily expenses and laying up a sum for themselves, when their period of servitude shall arrive; and that their own confinement in prison must either be prolonged, or that they must redouble their industry after liberation from the cells, to make up for lost time: and above all, that the hopes of pardon, or of a diminished time of service, are cut off by thus incurring the displeasure of the inspectors. Whatever additional reflections occur to them, these alone are sufficiently powerful to prevent a repetition of offences.

Formerly, all revenue arising from the work of the city and county convicts, was paid to the keeper of the prison, the deficiency for its support being advanced by the commissioners of the county of Philadelphia, who collected the monies for the support of the convicts, from the different counties; but by a law passed February 1809, the amount of the work is to be paid to the treasurer of the inspectors, who are also authorised to choose, by the same act, a president and secretary from their own body. All monies are to be paid by the treasurer, upon the orders of the board, signed by the president, and attested by the secretary: his accounts are to be settled every two weeks. He is authorised, in the name of the president of the board, to sue for, and recover all monies due from individuals to the institution. The accounts of the inspectors are settled by three persons, ap-

pointed annually, in March, by the court of quarter sessions.

There are fourteen inspectors, three of whom are elected by the select and common councils in joint meeting, in May and November; two by the commissioners of the Northern Liberties, and two by the commissioners of Southwark, at the same time. Three members are appointed out of the board, to inspect the accounts of the prison, who are to furnish, on oath or affirmation, on the first week in January, annually, to the commissioners of such counties as may have become indebted for convicts confined in the prison, a correct account current of the amount of the weekly expenses incurred for the maintenance of said prisoners; and of the value of the labour performed by them; which statement is to be attested by the president and clerk of the board.

Although it would form no solid objection to the penal system of Pennsylvania, considering the good that has resulted from it, that the convicts did not maintain themselves, yet it will tend to increase our opinion of the value of the establishment, when we know that those men who have forfeited their right to liberty by the commission of crimes, (for which they can have no plea in a country where there are never hands enough for the work going on) are not a burthen upon society. Hitherto, owing to the erection of the necessary buildings for the accommodation and security of the various convicts, the purchase of tools, and the maintenance of the vagrants, &c. the expense has been considerable, and probably equal to the amount of work done; but, the permanent expenses of the establishment having ceased, and full powers having been given to the inspectors to compel payment for the debts due to the jail, a balance now appears in favour of it, not-

withstanding the constant maintenance of upwards of one hundred and fifty persons, vagrants, run away servants, and others for trial, who are employed solely in picking oakum and hair, and who cannot maintain themselves thereby. In this respect therefore, more has been done than was ever expected by the benevolent Howard.

The management of the prison is committed, as already said, to a board of inspectors, with the usual resident officers, all of whose duties are pointed out by the following extract of an act of the legislature, and by the subsequent rules of the inspectors.

Visiting Inspectors.

The visiting inspectors shall attend at the prison, together, at least twice in each week, and oftener if occasion require; at which times they shall examine into and inspect the management of the prison, the conduct of the keeper, deputies, and assistants: they shall also carefully enquire into, and report the conduct and disposition of the prisoners, and see that they are properly and sufficiently employed; that proper attention to cleanliness is observed; that due enquiry be made respecting the health of the prisoners, and that their food is served in quantity and quality, agreeably to the directions of the board; that the sick are properly provided for, and suitable clothing and bedding are furnished to all—they shall hear the grievances of the prisoners, receive their petitions, and bring forward the cases of such whose conduct and circumstances may appear to merit the attention of the board. They shall be careful to prevent improper out door communications with the prisoners; that no spirituous liquors be admitted on any pretext whatever, except by order of the physician. That no intercourse be admitted be-

tween the sexes; that the regulations of the board, respecting the distribution of the prisoners, according to their characters and circumstances be attended to. That proper means be used to promote religious and moral improvement, by the introduction of useful books, and procuring the performance of divine service as often as may be.

They shall, from time to time, report to the commissioners of the county, all such prisoners who have been sent from other counties, and have incurred a charge for their maintenance more than the profits of their labour will defray, in order that compensation may be had as the law directs.

They shall cause fair returns to be made out, and laid before the board monthly, of all the prisoners, their crimes, length of confinement, by whom committed, when and how discharged, since the preceding return.

They shall attend to the keeper, deputies and assistants, by observing their treatment of the prisoners, and suffer no persons addicted to liquor, making use of profane swearing or other improper language, to be employed on this duty.

They shall constantly bear in mind that all men are free, until a legal proof is made to the contrary; they will therefore take care that no person is held in confinement, on bare suspicion of being a runaway slave; and those persons who are actually slaves, and not applied for by proper claims within a limited time, shall be returned to the supreme or other proper court, for a habeas corpus to remove them according to law; and, generally, they shall see that the present and subsequent directions of the board be carried into effect.

Keeper of the Prison.

The keeper of the prison, besides attending to the safe keeping of the prisoners, shall carefully inspect into their moral conduct, shall enjoin a strict attention to the regulations relative to cleanliness, sobriety and industry, and be careful to avoid that penalty which is incurred by suffering a criminal to escape. He shall also, with the approbation of two of the inspectors, provide a sufficient quantity of stock and materials, working tools, and implements for the constant employment of the prisoners. He shall deliver out their work and receive it from them by weight or measure, as the case may be, in order that embezzlement or waste may be prevented, by the prisoners; and by every laudable means in his power make their labour as profitable as possible. He shall, as the law directs, keep separate accounts for all convicts sentenced to labour six months and upwards, in which the expense of clothing and subsistence shall be charged, and a reasonable allowance for their labour be credited: these accounts shall be balanced at short periods, in order that the prisoner, at his discharge, may receive the proportion, if any, that is due to him.

He shall cause all accounts concerning the maintenance of the prisoners to be entered in a book or books for the purpose, and shall also keep separate accounts of the stock and materials purchased by him; shall take proper vouchers whenever money is expended; shall regularly credit the materials manufactured and sold, mentioning to whom, and when disposed of; and at every quarterly meeting of the board, shall exhibit his accounts and vouchers, for their approbation and allowance.

Turnkey.

The turnkey shall admit no person, except the inspectors, keeper, his deputies, servants, or assistants, officers and ministers of justice, counsellors or attornies at law, employed by a prisoner, ministers of the gospel, or persons producing a written licence, signed by two of the said inspectors; and the latter, only in his presence or some one of the officers of the prison. He shall prevent the admission of any spirituous liquors, or any other improper article to the prisoners, and on every attempt of this kind that may be detected, he shall make discovery thereof, in order that the penalty inflicted by law may be recovered.

Keepers, Deputies, &c.

The keepers, deputies, and assistants shall be careful to preserve cleanliness, sobriety and industry among the prisoners; to inform them of the rules of the house, and to enjoin the observance of them by mild yet firm measures; they shall be careful to prevent embezzlement, waste, or destruction of implements or materials; they shall constantly reside in the house and inspect the conduct and labour of the prisoners—report the negligent, profane or disorderly (who shall be removed) and the industrious, quiet and exemplary, that they may be recommended by the visiting inspectors, who have it in charge to bring such to the favourable notice of the board.

Watchmen.

The watchmen shall continue in the prison all night, two of whom shall be within the iron gate, and two in the inspectors room—they shall patrole

the inside constantly, and strike the bell every hour—they shall report any remarkable occurrence of the night to the clerk of the prison, on the succeeding day, who shall commit the same to writing, and lay it before the visiting inspectors, at their next meeting; and as the safety of the prison so much depends on their vigilance and attention, it is required that no circumstance shall prevent the performance of their regular and frequent rounds.

Rules, Orders, and Regulations for the Jail of the city and county of Philadelphia.

1. The males and females shall be employed, and shall eat and be lodged in separate apartments, and shall have no intercourse or communication with each other.

2. The prisoners shall be constantly employed in such labour as the keeper (with the concurrence of the inspectors) may consider best adapted to their age, sex and circumstances: regard being had to that employment which is most profitable.

3. If any of the prisoners shall be found remiss, or negligent, in performing what is required of them, to the best of their power and abilities, or shall wilfully waste or damage the goods committed to their care, they shall be punished for every such offence, as may be hereafter directed.

4. If any of the prisoners shall refuse to comply with these regulations, or to obey the officers of the prison, or shall be guilty of profane cursing or swearing, or of any indecent behaviour, conversation or expression, or of any assault, quarrel, or abusive words to, or with any other person, they shall be punished for the same, in manner hereafter directed.

5. The convicts, prisoners for trial, servants, runaways, and vagrants, shall be separately fed, lodged and employed.

6. Offenders shall be reported to the inspectors, and punished by close solitary confinement, and their allowance of food reduced—but in cases where the security of the prison is in danger, or personal violence offered to any of the officers, then the said officers shall use all lawful means to defend themselves, and secure the authors of such outrage.

7. No officer or other person shall sell any thing used in the prison, nor buy, sell, or barter any article, by which they can have benefit; neither shall they suffer any spirituous or fermented liquors to be introduced, except such as the keeper may use in his own family, or for medical purposes, prescribed by the attending physician, under the penalty of five pounds, if an officer, and dismission from office; or if a prisoner, he shall be proceeded against as in the seventh article.

8. The prisoners, on their first admission, shall be separately lodged, washed, and cleansed; and shall continue in such separate lodging, until it shall be deemed prudent to admit them among the other prisoners, and the clothes in which they were committed shall be baked, fumigated, and laid by; to be returned them at their discharge; and during their confinement, to be clothed according to law.

9. Any persons detected in gaming of any kind, shall be proceeded against agreeably to the seventh article.

10. Any person who shall demand or exact a garnish, beg, steal, or defraud, shall be punished as directed by the seventh article.

11. The prisoners who distinguish themselves by their attention to cleanliness, sobriety, industry and orderly conduct, shall be reported to the inspectors, and meet with such rewards as is in their power to grant or procure for them.

12. The prisoners shall be furnished with suitable bedding; shall be shaved twice a week; their hair cut once a month; change their linen once a week, and regularly wash their face and hands every morning.

13. The prison shall be white-washed at least twice in the year, and oftener if occasion requires; the floors shall be swept every morning, and washed on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from twentieth of May to the first of October, and once a week for the remainder of the year.*

14. The sweepings of the prison shall be collected and deposited in a place for the purpose, and removed once in every two weeks; the necessaries shall also be cleansed daily.

15. The yards of the prison shall be kept free from cows, hogs, dogs, and fowls.

16. The physician for the time being, shall keep a register of the sick, their disorders, and his prescriptions; and shall render his accounts for the examination and allowance of the inspectors at each of their quarterly meetings.

17. At the performance of divine worship, all the prisoners shall attend, except such as may be sick.

18. The turnkey, deputies, and assistants shall be tradesmen, in order that the trades and employments within the house, shall be more effectually and profitably executed.

19. All prisoners committed as vagrants, and who have been convicts, shall be confined in the cells during their commitment.

20. No provision, other than the prison allowance, shall be furnished to a convict, or vagrant, without the permission of the visiting inspectors.

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* This is now so far attended to, as occasion may require.

21. There shall be wardsmen, appointed by the visiting inspectors, whose duty it shall be to keep the windows, passages, yard, and privies clean, and who also shall be lodged and fed in a room by themselves.

22. Run-away or disorderly apprentices, and servants, shall be separately fed, lodged, and employed, and the keeper shall give notice to their masters or mistresses at the time of their commitment, of the charge that will accrue for their daily maintenance, who may at their option agree to pay the same, or provide the necessary food themselves.

23. The charge for the maintenance of slaves, shall be the same as that of apprentices or run-aways.

24. No men shall be permitted to visit the women's apartments, unless in the company of one or more of the inspectors of the prison; and no women shall be permitted to visit any other part of the prison than the women's apartments, unless it be such as desire to meet with the prisoners in the meeting-house on the first day of the week, for the purpose of communicating religious instruction.

25. Such of the convicts as conduct themselves properly, and are diligent in their work, and such only, may be permitted to be visited by their husbands or wives, parents or children, once in three months, by orders signed by the two visiting inspectors.

26. In all visits to prisoners, by permission of the visiting inspectors, the wooden grated door shall be shut; and all conversation with the prisoners shall be through both the grates; a keeper to be in the entry, to hear all that passes in such interviews, and the interview shall not be longer than fifteen minutes.

27. The design of the inspectors introducing persons to view the interior of the prison, being chiefly for strangers whose object may be to introduce similar institutions elsewhere, or to improve them where already established, the inspectors will endeavour to discourage any persons from going to view the prison merely to gratify idle curiosity, as it has a bad effect on the prisoners.

Description of the Prison and Cells.

The prison was built in pursuance of an act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, passed on the twenty-first of October, 1773. The ground originally purchased by the commissioners, for the purpose of its erection and use, comprehended also the lot occupied by the "debtors apartment" in Prune street, and was bought partly of the proprietors, Thomas and John Penn, and partly of private persons, for the sum of £3,252. The whole lot is about two hundred feet on Walnut street, by four hundred on Sixth street.

The prison consists of a stone building, fronting Walnut street, about 184 feet in length, and about 32 in depth. "It is two stories high, and divided into rooms of equal dimensions, viz. 20 by 18 feet: an entry in the middle, 7½ feet wide, leads to a passage 11½ feet wide, extending the length of the building, with stairs and windows at each end: the upper story and the cellar are upon the same plan; there are eight rooms on each floor, all arched, for the two-fold purpose of securing against fire and escapes, with two windows to each room. On the east and west are two wings, extending ninety feet south, two stories high, containing five rooms on the floor of each wing, nearly the size of those in front, but with one window, and all arched: the ground floor of these was formerly the dungeon, but have

not been used for some years. On the south side is a stone building, at first designed for a workhouse, where the debtors are now confined. Three hundred feet of the north part of the lot are appropriated to the use of the convict prison, and is divided into portions for the accommodation of the different classes of prisoners. Walls, twenty feet high, extending to Prune street, connect with the east and west wings.

The prison was designed and built under the direction of the late Robert Smith, and is one of the many buildings for which Philadelphia is indebted to that excellent and faithful architect. It is so effectually fire proof internally, the rooms being groin arched, that repeated attempts to fire it have failed; and the original external rough-casting stands to this day.

Solitary Cells.

These are contained in a brick building, of three stories, raised on three arches. The cells are sixteen in number, their dimensions six feet by eight, and nine feet high. Light is admitted by a window at the end of the passages, and by a small window placed above the reach of the person confined, well secured by an iron grate, outside of which is a blind or louver, so fixed, as to admit the rays of light, only from above; communication with those outside is therefore impossible. A privy, consisting of a leaden pipe, below a brick work, properly constructed in one corner of the cell, leads to sewers under ground. These may be cleansed at will, by turning a cock fixed to a leaden pipe from a cistern of water. Stoves in winter, are placed in the passages, out of reach of the convicts. To each cell there are two doors; one outside of an iron grating, and one inside, of wood, which are screwed together every night. In the day time the wooden door is left open, to admit air.

No conversation between persons confined in these cells can take place, except by vociferation, and as they would then be heard, and their time of confinement increased, the utmost silence commonly prevails, except when they are first put in, and before the tranquilizing effects of the cells have had time to appear.

Vagrants, run-away servants, and disorderly persons, are committed for a term not exceeding thirty days, in the same apartment with those for trial, and for want of yard room, are necessarily kept at employments, which do not pay for the expenses incurred by them. Characters of all descriptions, and all degrees of vice are here mixed in one mass, an evil that formed one of the most striking defects of the old penal code, and that constitutes the only imperfect part of the present system; but which will be remedied, when the new penitentiary on Mulberry street, corner of broad street, shall be finished, as the objects alluded to may then be profitably employed.

Effects of the System.

Such are the remedies which have been prescribed, in Pennsylvania, for the cure of vice, that great moral disease. Their effects, and the theory of their action, shall now be briefly noticed.

The beneficial effects derived from the abolition of the system of public and severe punishments, have been sensibly felt by the state at large, and especially by the city of Philadelphia. The recollection, by our own citizens, of the frequent robberies and other crimes formerly perpetrated in the capital, and the comparatively few committed since the operation of the new law, is the best evidence of this position.

A return from the prison books, would also tend to confirm it, although not in so accurate a manner as

might be expected, owing to the very great influx of inhabitants that has taken place since 1790, especially of blacks; and to the circumstance of the convicts from the counties, remaining in Philadelphia, in preference to returning to the scenes of their former crimes; for it is well known, that in some of the counties, the convicts, for trifling offences, are sentenced to labour for a term sufficiently long to authorize their being sent to the prison; and that in many cases, they are sentenced in the counties to double and threefold the term of servitude, to which, for similar offences, they would be sentenced in the county of Philadelphia; this prevents their returning to their counties after the expiration of their terms of servitude, and except those who are pardoned on condition of their leaving the state, they generally remain in Philadelphia, and often become convicts in the county. "With respect to larcenies and burglaries, it appears that more persons were tried for these offences, while they were capital, than since the punishment has been lessened: and if we allow for reconvictions, the difference will be much greater."*

The theory of the action of the means employed to prevent, and reform criminals, will serve to illustrate them more clearly. The great causes of vice are idleness, intemperance and evil connections, and as the system pursued admits of none of these, but proceeds upon the principles of industry, sobriety, good example, and other cooperating measures; it must follow from the very constitution of human nature, that unless in the case of hardened and old offenders, and such fortunately are all disposed of, that salutary effects must be produced by the opera-

* Bradford's Inquiry, p. 25.

tion of the measures adopted. The criminal knows, and must be convinced, however unwilling to acknowledge the fact, that his sentence is justly inflicted; the nature of this sentence moreover, assures him, that his improvement in morals is the sole object in view, and that vengeance, which some modern European statesmen still think "is the primary object of consideration, the foundation of the penal law,"* is no part of its intention: hence those angry passions, which the laceration of the body by stripes, cropping ears, and pilloring, invariably excite, are restrained, and the whole discipline of the prison is eminently calculated to produce the same conviction, to conduct to the same result. Intercourse between the sexes, that extensive cause of moral contamination, is strictly prohibited; the diet, a powerful agent on the human passions, is moderate and wholesome. Ardent spirits, the great source of his present punishment, are strictly denied him; idleness, the parent of vice, is substituted by regular, constant labour, except during the short time appropriated to meals and during the hours of sleep: and silence, which naturally produces reflection and attention to duty, is strictly enjoined and enforced. The mild, but firm conduct of the keepers, who never carry weapons, banishes the irritating idea usually attached to such characters, and transforms them into employers superintending their workmen; and lastly the

* Alexander F. Tytler, now lord Woodhouselee, a lord of Sessions in Scotland, has added an appendix to his life of lord Kaimes, to prove that "the foundation of criminal law is retributive justice; its primary object the accomplishment of justice by the proper punishment of crimes. The prevention of crimes," he considers, "as a secondary evil. The principle of vengeance," he says, "is founded in justice, and the resentment which the injury excites, ought in every case to be the measure of that vengeance." Reformation of the criminal, does not enter into his views.

religious counsel which is given on the sabbath, seals the whole, and proves to them that neither the law nor the officers appointed in pursuance of it, have any other object in view, than their reformation. The criminal therefore, makes his calculation, to conduct himself so as to command the good will of the keepers and inspectors, and merit recommendation for a diminution of his time of servitude. This calculation, which all the convicts make, and the justness of which they occasionally see exemplified by the enviable reward being conferred upon the meritorious,* is one of the most powerful motives to good behaviour that could be held out: and if it be doubted whether gratitude for mild and kind treatment, has not some effect in causing obedience to command, and attention to work; facts enough have occurred to shew that they are not insensible to the influence of this quality of the mind. On one occasion, an inspector states, that when roused by the harshness of one keeper to make a desperate attempt to escape, they were prevented in part from succeeding, by another whom they respected, throwing himself in the way of the door, and whose life would have been sacrificed if they had persisted:† and that they are not insensible even

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* Petitions for pardon, or even for shortening the time of servitude of a criminal, are made with extreme caution by the inspectors.

† An accidental visit to the prison by a humane man, formerly a keeper, has occasioned universal joy among the convicts, who came forward to welcome him. In the fever of 1793, as many convicts offered, as were wanted to attend the sick at the city hospital. A man committed for burglary for seven years, solicited, and was appointed deputy steward of the hospital: a robber drove the provision cart, during the whole epidemic, and behaved well. They were both pardoned. The women convicts gave up their bedsteads for the use of the sick, and even offered their bedding. See Turnbull's visit to the prison.

to the principles of honour, and of humanity, the facts detailed below, with other occurrences, afford ample proof.

The following facts communicated by an inspector, are to the same point.

A convict, by name Jackson, who acknowledged himself to be an accomplished villain, and to have been in most of the jails of the United States, was sentenced to hard labour for several years in Philadelphia. He gave much trouble, and at length escaped over the wall: he was pursued to Maryland, and on his way back, escaped again. He was finally taken and lodged in the cells, where, full of health, and with a mind high toned, he boasted of his resolution, and of the impossibility of subduing his spirit, or of effecting any change in him. But after having been confined for some time, an alteration in his deportment became evident, and he took occasion when the inspectors were going through the prison, to enter into conversation with them, and inquired how an old comrade* in iniquity, who had long been confined had obtained release from the cells. The reply was, that "he promised to behave well, and that he had been put upon his honour." Would you trust mine, he rejoined? yes, it was said, if he would pledge it. He did so, was released, went cheerfully to work, and behaved with propriety during the remainder of his time, and never returned to Pennsylvania.

Several states in the Union, have followed the example set by Pennsylvania, with various degrees of

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* This man had been confined for six months in the cells, at the end of which time, being completely subdued, was let out upon a solemn pledge of good behaviour, and during the rest of his time gave no trouble In this case the mild conversation, and serious advice of one of the inspectors powerfully assisted.

success. The principle however, just as it is, may be abused, and the objects in view of course defeated. A good system of regulations should at first be established, and afterwards adhered to, with rigid punctuality: pardons should never be thought of nor any diminution of the period of servitude recommended, unless after the most thorough conviction of the desired reformation having well progressed: inspectors zealous in the cause, and willing to devote their time thereto, should be continued in the direction, to instruct the new members, otherwise impositions will be practised; and to guard against the frailty of human nature, no inspector should be permitted to supply any article of provision for the convicts, or to derive any emolument directly or indirectly from the prison.

The old prison stood at the S. W. corner of High and Third-streets, and extended on High-street 66 feet, and 204 feet on Third-street, including, on the latter street, a yard and work-house. The buildings and wall were pulled down in 1784, by order of the supreme executive council of the state, and the ground sold to private persons, for building lots.

Law for Debtors.

These have undergone frequent alterations. At present, they consist of the original act of 1729, with sundry supplements extending relief to cases not coming within its provisions.

The basis of the jurisdiction given to the court by these acts, is an actual confinement under legal process: with this distinction, that if the debtor be confined in execution, he may apply immediately for relief, but if under mesne process, not until he has been thirty days in prison. Foreigners must remain six months in prison, if under execution for a debt above £100.

The supreme court has jurisdiction in all cases where the debtor is confined by process from that court. The common pleas in cases under its own process, or the process of an alderman or justice of the peace.

The mode of proceeding in both courts is nearly the same. The debtor applies by petition in term time, to either court, accompanying his petition with a schedule, on oath or affirmation, of all his property and effects, (wearing apparel, bedding and working tools, not exceeding five pounds in value in the whole, excepted) and a list of his creditors, with the nature and amount, as near as may be, of their debts. The court then appoints a time for hearing him and his creditors, of which the debtor is to give each of his creditors a notice: in the common pleas, at least fifteen days, and in the supreme court, at least ten days before the time appointed. The omission to give notice to any one of the creditors, however, only deprives the debtor of the benefit of the laws in respect to that creditor, not as to the others.

At the time appointed, the court examines into the matter of the petition, hearing evidence if required, on the part of either debtor or creditors, or if they see cause, may adjourn to a future day, but this must be in the next succeeding term. If the court be satisfied that the debtor has fairly disclosed and surrendered all his estate, they are directed to discharge him; if on the other hand there be a "strong presumption of fraud," in concealing or fraudulently disposing of his property, he is to be remanded to prison by a judgment of the court for one year. The oath or affirmation required to be taken by the debtor, is in very full and extensive terms, that the account delivered to the court, of his estate is just, and that since his confinement he has not disposed of it in any way, or any part thereof. The court and cre-

ditors being satisfied with his declaration, the court orders the property contained in the debtors schedule to be assigned to one or more of his creditors, in trust for the whole, which is done by a short indorsement on the back of the petition, and signed by the debtor, who is then discharged by proclamation, in open court.

The effect of a discharge, thus obtained, is in the first place to release him from custody: and in the next place, to exempt him thereafter from imprisonment for debts owing before his discharge, to creditors to whom due notice has been given. But it only exempts his person. His future acquisitions of property remain liable to execution, as if he had not been discharged.

By other acts of assembly, commonly called the bread acts, a provision is made for the support of poor debtors who are destitute of the means of subsistence, which sometimes works a discharge. These acts direct the inspectors of the public prison, to examine into the condition of the debtors in confinement, and to make an allowance for food to each of such poor debtors as are incapable of maintaining him or herself, to be paid weekly by the plaintiff or plaintiffs, at whose suit such debtor is confined, on the Monday of every week after ten days printed notice; upon failure, by the plaintiff or plaintiffs for the space of three days to comply with the requisition, the debtor is entitled to be discharged; and can never afterwards be arrested or imprisoned for the same debt. The first act in 1792, fixed the allowance at seven cents per day. An act lately passed, authorises the courts of common pleas, at the first term in every year, to fix the allowance so to be made, at any sum not exceeding fourteen cents per day. It is fixed for the present year in the city and county of Philadelphia, at twelve and a half cents a day.

Previously to the alteration of the penal law in 1790, debtors and criminals, male and female, were confined in the new prison in Walnut-street. But provision was at that time made for appropriating the "house of correction" in Prune-street, solely to debtors. The grand jury of the county regularly visits and reports the state of the debtors' apartment every three months; and the inspectors of the prison are also bound to visit it weekly, and are authorised to make the necessary rules and regulations for the government of the house. The following regulations are now in force.

1. The south part of the house shall be for the use of the keeper, his family, and assistants, and that part of the house north of the division wall, shall be allotted for the use of the prisoners.

2. That the house be washed, once or twice a week during the warm weather, and at least once in two weeks, or oftener, if the weather permit, during winter, and the walls shall be white-washed as often as shall be deemed needful for the health of the prisoners.

3. That the women prisoners shall be kept separate from the men, and at all times the most rigid prohibition of any kind of intercourse between them and the men prisoners be continued, and no men shall be admitted to their apartment, excepting the keeper, his assistants, the inspectors, or a physician, in case of any of the women being sick.

4. No woman shall be permitted to go into any room where the men are prisoners, excepting the mother or wife of one of the prisoners, and not more than one such mother or wife at a time, unless in case of the sickness of a prisoner, and the physician orders a nurse.

5. No game of address or hazard of any kind whatsoever, shall be admitted in the prison on any

account; nor shall any implements of gaming be suffered to be in the prison at all.

6. No kind of wines, spirituous liquors, porter, strong beer, nor cyder, nor any kind of drink stronger than small beer shall be permitted to the prisoners, in any quantity whatever, and the price charged to the prisoners for such small beer, &c. shall not exceed six cents per quart, excepting from this rule what a physician shall prescribe for any prisoner in case of such prisoner being sick, and then only the kind and quantity shall be admitted which is prescribed for the sick person.

7. No charge of money, or any equivalent for money under the name of Garnish, or any charge of the kind shall be suffered to be made in the prison, on account of any person lodging in any of the rooms allotted for the prisoners.

8. No prisoner shall be suffered to come without the inner gate, unless called by the keeper, or his assistants, or an inspector.

9. It shall be the duty of the keeper and his assistants, to see that no female remains in the rooms where the men are prisoners, after sunset. Also to examine every visitor, and see that no kind of liquor or drink, prohibited by these rules, be brought into the prison.

10. No visitor shall be permitted to come in, or remain in the prison after sunset. And if any person shall attempt to introduce into the prison, any kind of liquor or drink prohibited by these rules, such liquor or drink shall be immediately destroyed, and the person who endeavoured to bring it in, shall be instantly turned out of doors, and never suffered to come in again as a visitor.

11. That no visitor shall be admitted to the prison on the first day of the week, called the Sabbath day, unless to visit a prisoner who is sick.

12. If any prisoner behave in a disorderly manner, and on being reprimanded by the keeper or his assistant, or an inspector, does not immediately conduct himself or herself in a proper and respectful manner, such prisoner shall be confined separately from the rest, in a room appropriated for that purpose.

The keeper of the debtor's apartment is appointed by the sheriff: his salary is $500.

Elections.

The election for civil officers, takes place on the second Tuesday of October throughout the state. On the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, the constables of the several wards, having given previous public notice of the time and places, hold elections for inspectors of elections. Return is made by the constables to the sheriff of the city and county, and a duplicate to the person chosen; the inspectors assemble at nine o'clock in the forenoon of the day of election, and choose judges of the election, who form a return of the whole election of the city and county, and deliver said return to the sheriff; a duplicate of which, signed and sealed in the same manner, is deposited in the office of the prothonatory of the city and county. The sheriff is required to transmit said return within thirty days to the governor, who thereupon, (in case of representatives to congress) declares by proclamation, the names of the persons returned to him as duly elected; but in the case of the election of members of the legislature, the certificate of the judges of the election to the individual chosen is sufficient. Judges, inspectors, and clerks of elections, are sworn or affirmed, to insure an impartial discharge of their duties, before entering thereon.

By the constitution of the state, "every free man, of the age of twenty-two years, having resided in the state two years next before the election, and within that time paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least six months before the election, shall enjoy the rights of an elector; sons of qualified persons as aforesaid, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes."

The following officers are chosen by the city, county, and district.

1. The city and county of Philadelphia, and county of Delaware, constitute one district, and elect three members of the house of representatives in the congress of United States.

2. The city and county of Philadelphia, elect two representatives in the senate of the state legislature, one county commissioner, one sheriff, and one coroner, for three years; and three auditors.*

3. The city elects five representatives in the state legislature, four persons as members of the select council, and twenty persons to compose the common council.

4. The county of Philadelphia, elects six representatives in the state legislature. The two persons, having the highest number of votes, for sheriff and coroner, are returned; either of whom may be appointed by the governor. The constitution prohibits any person from being twice chosen sheriff in any term of six years.

Senators are chosen for four years.

The constitution provides that all elections by the people shall be by ballot.

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* These auditors examine the accounts of the county commissioners; and of the county treasurer and sheriff, for the current year.

All elections are free and voluntary, and any elector who shall receive any gift or reward for his vote, in meat, drink, money or otherwise, forfeits his right to elect for that time, and shall pay any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, and suffer imprisonment for a time not exceeding six months, as the court of the county shall think proper to award. It may with truth be said, that although our suffrage is universal, no other influence is exerted except that of persuasion; the measure adopted by the friends of the candidates for office in other countries, and in some of the United States, of keeping open house during an election, is unknown in Philadelphia, and it is believed, throughout the state.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The permanent revenue of Philadelphia, which is appropriated to city purposes, is derived from the following sources.

1. Rent of stalls in the public markets in High street and Second street: of the cellar under the city hall: of lots, and a house on the west side of Schuylkill: of the public scales: of public wharves; and of vacant public squares.

2. Of stock in the Schuylkill permanent bridge, at the west end of High street; and public stock.

3. From the use of the Schuylkill water.

4. From wharfage on the public landings, on Delaware and Schuylkill.

5. From shares in the water loan.

6. Sales of street dirt, and paving over private water pipes.

7. Taxes—Besides the foregoing, occasional revenue arises from Mayor's fines and penalties; and from lighting private lamps, which in 1809, amounted to $224 56

In 1809, the following expenses were incurred.

1. Purchase of paving stones, and paving	$19,187	19½
2. Repairing unpaved streets	2,084	45½
3. Cleansing the city generally,	8,219	98½
4. Repairing and cleansing docks and sewers,	709	56
5. Lighting and watching the city,	19,025	66
6. Pumps and wells,	3,007	11
7. Regulating ascents and descents of streets,	500	
8. Salaries to the officers of the corporation,	9,450	
9. Office expenses of the city commissioners,	102	40
10. Menial services in the markets,	420	
11. Incidental expenses of councils,	231	10
12. Constables for keeping order on sabbaths, and attending mayor's court,	434	
13. Repairing over water pipes,	153	97
14. Repairs and improvements of the city property,	6,406	15½
15. One year's interest on water and city loans,	6,642	
16. Repairs and improvements at water works, laying pipes, &c.	17,400	
17. Making culverts,	14,652	30
18. Contingent expenses authorized by councils,	431	48
	$124,865	55

The appropriations for the foregoing purposes, for the year 1811, amount to $133,000

From the report of committee of the select council on the revenue of the last year, it appears, that the actual expenditure for the several objects for which appropriations had been made in 1810, amounted on the 31st December last, to $125,600 38

That the debts owing on the same account amounted to . .	37,930	79
That the interest on the temporary loans amounted to . .	966	57
That there is to be paid to the tax fund of the year 1810, this sum borrowed from it by an ordinance of the 16th July, . . .	2,000	
Debts owing, . .	1,178	72
	$167,676	46
Amount of taxes, rental and loans,	147,67	46
Leaving an actual deficiency of funds amounting to . .	$20,000	
Borrowed by ordinances of councils in 1810, . . .	30,000	
Amount of expenditure beyond revenue, . . .	$50,000	

Of the above sum, $14,000 were borrowed to erect the market-house in High-street, an object which by increasing the income of the corporate estate, furnishes the means of reimbursing the cost: one loan of $25,000, constituting a part of the above $50,000 has been paid off.

Sinking Fund.

In 1807 the debt of the city, arising chiefly from the expense of the water works amounted to 310,000 dollars, which was payable at different dates, at the pleasure of the corporation. About $50,000 were due to the banks. In order to reduce this debt, councils resolved in the above year, to borrow $50,000, which was not redeemable before 1830: this sum was procured at 2 1-2 per cent. under par, and was applied

to pay the banks. The profit of 2 1-2 per cent. together with $5,000 arising out of the annual income of the corporate estates of the city, were constituted a fund, to be stiled "the sinking fund," to be applied to the purchase and redemption of the several species of stock, constituting the funded debt of the city.

This fund is directed to be invested by the treasurer, with the approbation of the mayor, in the six per cent stock of the United States, until it shall amount to a sum sufficient to pay off a whole loan, when it is to be sold, and the proceeds thereof, applied to the payment of such loan, and the certificates, or other evidences of the loan so paid, are to be transferred to, and become part of the sinking fund.

During the last year, 1810, the wants of the city obliged councils to borrow $50,000 more, as already stated; and to prevent the postponement of the redemption, they resolved to apply $2,000, in addition to the sinking fund; by which measure, notwithstanding the late increase of debt, the redemption will take place even before the contemplated period of final extinction. The sinking fund now amounts to $31,000 and upwards.

Taxes—Modes of Assessing.

The system of taxation pursued in Philadelphia, is the same with that of the state at large, and was established by an act of the legislature, passed in the year 1799.

Every third year, one or more assessors are chosen by the people at the general election in October, who, for the faithful performance of their duty, are required to take an oath or affirmation, before a magistrate or judge, and to file a certified copy of the same in the office of the county commissioners: and

on receipt of precepts issued by the said commissioners, are to proceed to take an account of the names of all taxable inhabitants within their townships, wards, or districts; and of all lands, houses, mills, manufactories, improvements of every kind, ground rents, all negro and mulatto slaves, all cattle above four years old; all offices and posts of profit, trades and occupations, (ministers of the gospel and school-masters only excepted) and all single free men above the age of twenty-one years, who do not follow any occupation. The enumeration having been made, the assessors are to assemble, and value the aforesaid property, for what they think it will bona fide sell for in ready money: and rate the profits of all offices and occupations at their discretion; but no tax shall exceed the rate of one cent in every dollar of the adjusted valuation of the property: and the rate for any occupation, or for any single freeman, shall not exceed ten dollars in one year.

The assessors return the names of two reputable citizens, freeholders, of the ward or district, to the commissioners, who are required to appoint one of them to be the collector, by whom the citizens are notified of the rate at which they have been assessed, and of the day of appeal before the commissioners. This regulation gives an opportunity for redress, in case of the assessment having been made too high. These appeals being over, the collection goes on, and the money as fast as collected, is paid into the hands of the city or county treasurers. Provision is made for compelling payment; for delinquency of collectors; compensation to them; and the settlement and publication of accounts. In Philadelphia, the city commissioners, board of health, and guardians of the poor, appoint their own collectors.

The following taxes are annually collected in the city of Philadelphia. Their amount is for 1810.

City and Personal—Appropriated to city purposes, ... $103,637 50

County—Appropriated to county purposes, $74,541 42

Health—Appropriated to the expense of the Lazaretto, and health establishment. It must never exceed $40,000 . . . $20,000

Poor—For the support of the poor, $78,000

These two last taxes are assessed on the city and county jointly.

The monies collected in the city are paid to the "city treasurer," an officer who is annually appointed by the select and common councils in joint meeting. His duty is to make out a rental of the real estate of the city, to receive all the monies of the corporation, and to make out an account of all his receipts and expenditures every three months, for the use of the mayor and councils. The accounts of the money arising from the city estate, are to be kept separate from that received for taxes: and the monies received by him are to be kept in bank, in his name, as treasurer. He is required to give bond with two sureties to the amount of $16,000 for the faithful performance of his duty. His compensation is one per cent. upon all monies received by him. A full statement of his accounts is annually laid before the city councils and published. The office is at present very ably filled by Mr. G. A. Baker.

The county taxes are paid into the hands of the county treasurer, an officer who is appointed by the county commissioners, and changed triennially. His compensation is one and a quarter per cent. upon all monies received. No money is paid by him, except upon the orders of the county commissioners. The following is the account of expenditures by the county commissioners during the year 1810.

Public Landings, N. Liberties .	$1,912 8
Criminal department . . .	469 6
Debtor's department . . .	1,228 33
Bridges and causeways, . .	36,166 90
Public roads	7,259 51
Attorney-general, clerks of courts, fees, jurors,	10,849 18
Sheriff expenses over his receipts	1,616 27
Public schools	7,724 81
Coroner's fees	1,279 54
Militia exempt fines . . .	60 74
Assessing county tax . . .	1,539 53
Commissioners and clerks . .	2,966 66
Election expenses . . .	919 91
Contingents	1,939 51
Total .	$74,215 76

The treasurers of the "Board of Health," and of the "Guardians of the Poor," receive the proceeds of the health, and poor taxes, and disburse them agreeably to the orders of their respective boards.

Religious Societies.—Swedes.

As already mentioned, the first church built on the west side of the Delaware, was on Tinnicum island, by the Swedes, and consecrated September 4th, 1646. Their increasing numbers from emigration, and natural causes, and the extension of their settlement, up the Delaware, and Schuylkill, requiring in a few years, a more convenient and central place of worship, a block house was erected on the shore of the Delaware, near to where the present Swedish church stands, in Southwark, and was consecrated in the summer of 1677. By that time, the Swedes had settled as far up as Pennipeck, and Ne-

shaminy, the falls of Schuylkill, and through the peninsula or neck, below where Philadelphia now stands, in Wicocoa, Moyamensing, and Passajung, in all about twenty families. The present Swedish church was consecrated 2d July, 1700, and for many years, was the only place of worship for the foreign emigrants, on both sides of the Delaware and Schuylkill. For nearly fifty years, divine worship was performed in the Swedish language. The present minister is the learned and Rev. Dr. N. Collin.

The Swedes have also a church in Kingsessing, about six miles from the city, and one in Merion township, Philadelphia county, of both which Dr. Collin is rector.

Quakers.

The first meetings of the society of Friends, were held at the house of Thomas Fairlamb, at Shakamexunk, now called Kensington, in 1681. In 1682, a frame building was erected for the purpose, at the Centre Square. In the same year regular meetings were held at Darby. In 1698, a meeting house was built at the S. W. corner of Second and High-streets, which was pulled down in 1755, and another one erected, 75 feet by 55, and 30 high, with galleries, and held 1500 persons. It was pulled down in 1808, the ground sold, and the present houses erected.

At present, there are three places of worship belonging to this society in Philadelphia.

Free Quakers.

A party of the society of Friends, who differed from the general society, chiefly in thinking it lawful to take up arms in defence of American liberty,

and in affirming allegiance to the United States, separated from the main body of Friends, about the year 1776. By the help of a general contribution of the citizens, they erected a place of worship, in 1783, at the corner of Fifth and Mulberry streets. It is 48 by 36 feet, and two stories high.

This society is styled "Whig, or Free Quakers." They profess the principles of quakerism, except in discipline. They allow their members to think and act for themselves, and inflict no censures, apprehending it to be sufficient that they are amenable to the laws of the country.

Episcopal Churches.

It appears from Thomas's brief account of Pennsylvania,* that the Episcopalians had a church, or place of worship of some kind, in Philadelphia, so early as 1698. At present there are four churches: Christ Church, St. Peter's and St. James's, and St. Pauls. The three first are united in one act of incorporation, and governed by one vestry. St. Paul's is regulated by its own vestry.

The ministry in the said united churches has been as follows.

The earliest settled minister of Christ church, and while the former building stood, was the Rev. Evan Evans, who was sent over by the bishop of London, in 1700; and by whose labours the first episcopal congregations in Pennsylvania are supposed to have been formed. King William allowed him £50 sterling, a year.† Mr. Evans appears to have been in England in the year 1707, and to have been then

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* London, 1698. 12mo.

† Humphrey's Hist. Account of the society for propagating the gospel: p. 146.

complimented with the degree of doctor in divinity, because of his exertions in America, and especially among the settlers from Wales. He returned to the province: but in the year 1718, he removed to Maryland; being presented by the governor of that province to the living of St. George's parish, then in the county of Baltimore, and now in that of Harford.

After the removal of Dr. Evans, there was no stationary minister; until the Rev. Mr. Vicary was sent over by the bishop of London, in 1719. His connexion with the congregation was dissolved in 1723; when they were again without a supply, until the arrival of the Rev. Archibald Cummings, who was sent by the bishop of London, in 1726.

In 1742, the Rev. Mr. Cummings being deceased, the Rev. Dr. Robert Jenney arrived from England, under an appointment from the bishop of London; and the Rev. Amos Ross, who had officiated from the time of the death of the former incumbent, was appointed assistant minister, but resigned his place in the next year.

In 1746, the Rev. William Sturgeon was settled as assistant minister to Dr. Jenney.

In 1759, the principal minister being disabled from officiating, by age and infirmities, another assistant minister was chosen, the Rev. Jacob Duché.

In 1765, St. Peter's church being then built, the two churches received from the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, a charter of incorporation, by which they are contemplated as one body, with the same rector and vestry.

After the decease of Dr. Jenney, in 1758, the duties of the churches were discharged by the assistant ministers only, until the year 1762, when the Rev. Richard Peters was chosen rector; this being the title annexed to the station of minister, and recognised by the charter of incorporation.

In the year 1772, the Rev. Thomas Coombe and the Rev. William White were chosen assistant ministers. Mr. Sturgeon, one of these already mentioned, having departed this life not long before.

On the decease of the Rev. Dr. Peters, in the year 1775, the Rev. Jacob Duché was chosen rector, who retired from this country to England, towards the close of the following year. In the year 1778, the Rev. Mr. Coombe also retired to England.

In the year 1779, the Rev. William White was chosen rector. The Rev. Robert Blackwell was chosen assistant minister, in 1780. The Rev. Joseph G. Bend was also chosen an assistant in 1788; and, resigning his charge, removed to Baltimore in 1791. After which, the Rev. James Abercrombie was chosen in 1794.

In the year 1810, the charter of incorporation was enlarged by the legislature of Pennsylvania, so as to comprehend the new church of St. James. The yearly value of the real estate of the three churches, is not to exceed six thousand dollars.

The episcopal churches in the United States, hold the same faith as the church of England, with the exception of the Athanasian creed. The thirty-nine articles, with accommodation to the local circumstances of this country, were recognised as the faith of the said church by the convention of the clergy and laity that met in Philadelphia in September, 1801. The book of common prayer, which is now the standard for the church in the United States, was established in the autumn of 1789. It had been previously proposed by a convention of the church, in seven states, in 1785. At the former date, there were also sanctioned the book of psalms in metre, with twenty-seven hymns; to which thirty more were added by the convention of 1808. The service for the institution of ministers into churches or parishes, was established

at the same time. The book of consecration and ordination of bishops, priests and deacons, was established by the convention of 1792. The form of the consecration of a church was established by the convention of 1799.*

When application was made to the prelates of England for ordination of the divines, who had been recommended by the American convention of clergymen and laity, in 1785; an act of parliament was applied for and granted, to empower them to consecrate bishops beyond the seas, without their taking the usual oaths. Accordingly, the Rev. Dr. White, of Pennsylvania, and the Rev. Dr. Prevost, of New York, were ordained on the 4th of February, 1787, by the archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Moore; assisted by the archbishop of York, and bishops of Bath and Wells, and bishop of Peterborough.

Baptists.

The first settlers of the Baptist persuasion who arrived in Philadelphia, came from Radnorshire in England, and Killarney in Ireland, about the year 1686, and settled on the banks of Pennipeck creek, ten miles N. E. of Philadelphia. The Rev. Mr. Dongan from Rhode Island, had settled two years before, at Coldspring, above Bristol, on the Delaware, where he gathered a church, the grave yard of which alone now remains. He baptized and ordained Elias Keach, an English youth, who settled at Pennipeck. In the year 1686, Mr. John Watts came to Philadelphia, from the county of Kent, England, and was baptized at Pennipeck, the next year. In 1698, nine persons assembled in Philadelphia and "did coalesce into a church for the commu-

* See Plowman and Tanner's elegant edition of the Book of Common Prayer. Philadelphia, 1805.

nion of saints, having the Rev. John Watts to their assistance." The place where they met was the N. W. corner of Second-street and Chesnut-street, in a frame store house, built by the Barbadoes trading company, on a lot owned by them. Hence it was known by the name of "Barbadoes lot." The Presbyterians also worshipped with them, until they "in a manner drove the Baptists away."* They then held worship in the brew house of Anthony Morris, near the draw-bridge, until 1707, when by invitation of a sect composed of seceders from the Quakers, under George Keith, they removed their worship to a house erected upon the site of their present building in Second near Mulberry-street. At present they are a numerous congregation. Their faith and order may be seen in the "confession, catechism and treatise of discipline," which they adopted in their association held at Philadelphia in the year 1742. By these it appears that they are "Independents with reference to church government, and Calvinists with respect to doctrines;"† with this exception, that they deem it essential in the ordinance of baptism, to immerse the body in water, and not to perform this ceremony of admittance into the visible church, unless the subject is a professed believer, and has arrived at the years of discretion, or is able to comprehend its meaning and force. The place for performing the operation of immersion, is in the Schuylkill, at the bottom of Spruce-street.

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* Edwards says that "the Presbyterians then began to discover an unwillingness that Baptist ministers should preach in the house," and having evaded a conference, appointed on the subject, the Baptists resolved to meet apart until they received an answer.—Morgan Edwards's Materials towards a history of the American Baptists. Philadelphia, 1770. p. 45—108.

† Edwards's Materials, &c. p. 6.

It is computed, that in North America, there are 2000 Baptist churches, and 150,000 communicants.

The regularly settled baptist ministers in succession, have been, since 1746, Jenkins Jones, 1746 to 1761; Ebenezer Kinnersly, 1743 to 1754; Morgan Edwards, 1761 to 1771; William Rogers, Thomas Ustick, William Staughton.

Presbyterians.

About April, 1695, the Rev. John Watts, the Baptist minister at Pennepack, consented, at the request of some friends, to preach at Philadelphia, every other Lord's day. Among the inhabitants, there were, at that time, some Baptists and Independents (the latter were also denominated Presbyterians,) both of whom were occasionally visited by ministers of their respective denominations: and they occupied in common, for the purpose of worship, the store house of the Barbadoes company. In the autumn of 1698, the Rev. Jedediah Andrews, came from New England to Philadelphia, and officiated as an Independent minister. The Independents had by this time, increased in numbers, and after the removal of the Baptists, continued to meet at the house on Barbadoes lot, until they procured another in High-street, where they erected a small house for worship in 1704, which was enlarged in 1729, about which time they adopted the presbyterial form of government. A part of them who adopted the peculiar tenets of the eloquent Whitfield, withdrew in 1742, and occupied the house in Fourth, near Mulberry-street, which had been recently erected by the friends of that preacher, and there they remained until the year 1750, when they founded the second presbyterian church at the N. W. corner of Arch and

Third-streets. Their declared principles are set forth in "the constitution of the presbyterian church in the United States of America." They have expressed themselves in a very liberal manner about church government. "It is absolutely necessary," say they, "that the government of the church, be under some certain definite form, and we hold it to be expedient, and agreeable to scripture, and the practice of the primitive christians, that the church be governed by congregational, presbyterial, and synodical assemblies. In full consistency with this belief, we embrace, in the spirit of charity, those christians who differ from us in opinion or practice on these subjects." Baptists are accordingly sometimes employed by them to preach. Watts's psalms, improved by Barlow, are generally used in their churches.

The general assembly of the Presbyterian church, meets annually in May, in Philadelphia, and publish their proceedings.

Catholics.

Previously to the year 1733, the few Catholics who then resided in Philadelphia, held meetings for religious worship in a private dwelling, and were occasionally visited by ministers from the catholic colony of Maryland, who were regularly appointed by the Pope. In the year just mentioned, the Rev. Mr. Crayton, was formally commissioned by the proper authority in Maryland, to settle in Philadelphia; and by him a lot was purchased near Fourth-street, and south of Walnut-street, and a small chapel erected, of one story. It was dedicated to St. Joseph, and afterwards enlarged as the society increased in numbers. There are now four chapels in Philadelphia, and it is computed that there are fifteen thousand members in the city and suburbs. The ministers in succession, after

Mr. Crayton, were Messrs. Lewis, Harding, Farmer, Fleming, and others. The present bishop is the Rev. Mr. Egan, who was consecrated at Baltimore, in 1810.

German Lutherans.

The German Lutherans settled early in the last century in the lower parts of the state of Delaware, under the Swedes, while the reformed church was established in New York, on Hudson's river, under the Dutch. The first Lutheran church in Philadelphia, was erected in 1743, in Fifth-street, above Mulberry-street.

The articles of faith in this church are contained in the unaltered Augsburgh confession: in the doctrine of the Lord's supper, it professes to adhere strictly to the very original words of our Saviour, in the institution of the sacrament.

The ministers in succession have been, H. Muhlenberg, Brunholz, Heinzleman, Handschuh, Schulze, Kunze, H. Muhlenberg, jun. Helmuth, Schmidt.

Until a few years since, divine service was performed in the German language; when in consequence of the increase in number of the descendants of the Germans who did not learn to speak the language of their parents, an attempt was made to have divine service performed at least one half of the sabbath in the English language, but this having been resisted, a large party withdrew, and erected the elegant church of St. John, in Race-street, in which the service is performed altogether in the English language.

German Calvinists.

These came from Germany nearly about the same time as the Lutherans, and both usually held their meetings for religious purposes in the same house in Pennsylvania: there being very little difference be-

tween the doctrines maintained by them. In the year 1743, the Calvinists built a church in Sassafras-street, which was pulled down, when the present one was erected. They adhere to the Hiedelbergh catechism, and the confession of faith of the reformed Dutch church. They observe holidays, and have organs in their churches. They practise confirmation of their young people, to whom they dispense the Lord's supper. There are two congregations in Philadelphia: in one of which the service is performed in the German language, and in the other (recently erected) in English. The latter is styled the "Evangelical Church." The Rev. Mr. Helfenstein, is the minister of the Dutch, and the Rev. Mr. Birch, the pastor of the English congregation.

Moravians, or United Brethren.

The first congregation of this amiable sect that settled in North America, came from Berthelsdorf, a village belonging to count Zinzendorf, in upper Luzatia. When expelled from the dominions of the elector of Saxony, they resolved to go to America, and the trustees of the colony of Georgia, having offered, through the count, to grant them a tract of land, they set out in November, 1734.

The written instructions given to them by the count, were, "that they should submit themselves to the wise direction and guidance of God in all circumstances; seek to preserve liberty of conscience; avoid all religious disputes, and always keep in view that call, given to them by God himself, to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ to the heathen; and further, that they should *endeavour* as *much as possible to earn their own bread.*" These principles they have ever strictly followed.

Having met in London with general Oglethorpe, the governor of Georgia, they were provided with all the necessaries for their voyage to his beloved colony, where they safely arrived in 1735, and settled on the Ogeeche river: here they obtained the character which they so justly deserved, of a peaceful, pious people. Another colony arrived in the course of the following summer, and settled in Savannah. But in the year 1738, upon the attack of the colony by the Spaniards from Florida, they were forced to leave their flourishing plantations, (having early declared that they would not be concerned in war) and retired to Pennsylvania: part came in 1738, and the remainder in 1740. They settled at Bethlehem. In 1741, count Zinzendorf arrived in Pennsylvania, and after much pious labour, particularly among the Indians, returned to Europe in 1743. In 1742, the brethren erected a church in Philadelphia, in an alley running north and south from Mulberry-street to Sassafras-street, between Second and Third-streets, and hence called Moravian alley. The church is 40 feet by 30 feet, and will hold about 300 persons. It has an organ.

The principles of the Moravians, are contained in "an exposition of christian doctrine, as taught in the protestant church of the United Brethren, or Unitas Fratrum, by A. G. Spangenburg, with a preface by Benjamin La Trobe." They do not differ in the great cardinal points from other protestant sects. They hold occasional "love feasts" in their churches, for the purpose of promoting friendship, mutual love and kindness among one another. The aliment is of the most simple nature. Wine is indeed sometimes used, but with the most rigid attention to temperance. They deem the propagation among the heathen, of the means of salvation by the Redeemer, a primary object of duty; and their zeal in this res-

pect, is truly astonishing. Every part of the globe has been visited—nay, settled by their missionaries; even the inhospitable shores of Greenland and Labrador; and the most unhealthy climates of Africa and Asia have received the benefit of their pious labours: the frontiers of North America, which even at the present moment are the hunting ground of the savages, were settled by them more than half a century ago, by a colony under that venerable apostle, the late Rev. Mr. Zeisberger, and others. No danger however great, no privations, or personal sufferings, however severe, deterred them from steadily pursuing their benevolent designs: and although the horrors of a predatory war carried on against the inoffensive converts from heathen darkness, by men who disgraced the name of Christians, often interrupted the tranquility of their settlements, and occasioned their persecution; yet they availed themselves of the first opportunity to recommence their labours, and have joyfully seen their example followed by other denominations of Christians.

The members of this society are few in number, in Philadelphia, when compared with those of other sects. The head of their government is Hernhutt, in Germany; the subordinate power of their church, bishop Loskiel, resides at Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania.*

Associate Church,

Is composed of those who are commonly denominated seceders, which name was given to, or assu-

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* For a full account of the labours of the Moravians in North America, see "the history of the mission of the *Unitas Fratrum* among the Indians of North America, by the Rev. Mr. Loskiel. London, 1794."

med by those ministers, who were expelled from the church of Scotland about the year 1732, for having testified against some of the public evils of the national church, particularly the settlement of ministers by patronage. Sundry persons of this communion, having emigrated to America, and with some others, being dissatisfied with the Presbyterian judicatories in America, made application to the associate synod of Edinburgh, for a supply of ministers. Two were accordingly sent, in 1754, and with ruling elders, constituted the "Associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania." The principles and form of government of the associate church, are those of the Presbyterian persuasion. There is only one congregation of this society in Philadelphia, and this is vacant. The late Rev. Mr. Marshall was the minister. They belong to the party known in Scotland by the name Antiburgers.

Associate Reformed Church,

Was formed in 1782, by a union between sundry ministers of the "Associate Presbytery," and others known by the name of "Covenanters," and who were of the same principles with those who take on that designation in Scotland. The members of the associate synod, who were opposed to the union, being in the minority, were denied the permission to enter their protest, they therefore withdrew and appealed to the associate synod in Scotland, by whom the conduct of the minority was approved, but the members of the two presbyteries who formed the union, denounced the minority as schismatics, and assuming the name of the "Associate Reformed Church in North America," published in 1799, their constitution and standards, with sundry appendixes, not comprised in the terms of their communion.

Their faith does not differ from that of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church. The former denominations of which this body was originally composed, being still in existence, they may be said to have formed a new church. There is only one congregation of this society in Philadelphia.

Presbyterian Covenanters, or Reformed Presbytery.

This society was formed in Scotland, about the year 1744, by a member of the "Associate Presbytery of Scotland," who, notwithstanding the alteration of circumstances, did not render an adoption of the measure necessary, required that body to swear the national league and covenant," in the very words in which they were originally framed one hundred years before; their refusal to do so, together with their censure of the principles of a party who denied allegiance to the civil government of the country, because certain religious qualifications, were in their opinions, necessary to insure due respect to the authority of rulers, induced him to withdraw, and to associate with others, under the name of the "Reformed Presbytery." They profess to be the only true followers of the martyrs who suffered for conscience sake, under the intolerant reign of Charles the IInd. and James. This society consists at present of only six or seven ministers, with congregations in different parts of the United States. The plan upon which they propose to exhibit their principles to the world, embraces three parts: historical, declaratory, and argumentative. The two first have been already published; the argumentative is to appear hereafter. The declaratory part merely contains principles of universal application, founded upon the scriptures, and simply stated. The argumentative part has been in some measure anticipated by the zeal of two of the

members of this communion. According to this sect, "Magistracy flows immediately from God, and is predicated upon his universal dominion over all nations. Civil rulers ought to exercise their office, not only in civil matters, but in matters purely religious, by punishing false worshippers, heretics, and contemners of church government."

They allow that allegiance is "due to a government when morally constituted," a fact of which they themselves are to be the judges; but to a constitution, which they consider to be immoral, they owe no allegiance. In this view they include the constitutions of Great Britain, of the United States, and of Pennsylvania. That of the United States, is said to "give support to the enemies of the Redeemer, to admit to its honours and emoluments, Jews, Mahometans, Deists and Atheists: to establish that system of robbery, by which men are held in slavery, despoiled of liberty, property and protection;" and, finally it is declared to be "oppressive and impious." The constitution of Pennsylvania is said to "support and legally establish gross heresy, blasphemy and idolatry." For these reasons they refuse submission to their authority, and abstain from swearing allegiance thereto.

They consider "oaths as acts of homage, performed voluntarily to the Supreme Being, and by no means a recognition of the magistrate's authority to administer them." They are prohibited from serving on juries, because, "a juror voluntarily places himself upon oath, under the direction of a law which is immoral," and for the same reason, they abstain from voting at elections. They believe it a duty to perform the act of public covenanting. Notwithstanding the above doctrines, they profess to receive the Westminster confession of faith without limitation,

or explication of that part of it that describes the magistrate's power in matters of religion. There is one congregation of this society in Philadelphia.

Methodists.

This sect, in North America, was first formed into a society at New York, in the year 1766, by Philip Embury, a preacher from Ireland, and spread rapidly through the country. At present it probably includes more members than any other denomination of christians. Their church government is episcopal, and their doctrines are nearly similar to those of other protestant sects. Erroneous notions of this society have been entertained in consequence of Mr. Wesley expressing his view of sanctification by the word *perfection*. Their discipline is very strict: and not only requires the most rigid and frequent confession of sins of omission, and commission, one to another, at their private meetings for praying, but descends to the regulation of their conduct in their general intercourse with the world, to the prevention of idleness, the avoiding temptation, and to the regulation of dress. The distribution of good books is considered an important duty, and for this purpose, a fund is created, and a "superintendant of the book concern" appointed, who is empowered to regulate the publications, and all other parts of the business. They deem it a duty to travel through the country to preach to those who have no stated minister, and for this purpose the bishops appoint a certain number of itinerant preachers, who make extensive tours, and by whom stated meetings for worship are held in the woods, at which thousands attend. A branch of this society, who object to the episcopal form of the church government of the Wesley Methodists, have assumed the name of the *Christian Church*.

The exertions of this society have been attended with the most beneficial effects in the reformation of the lower order of mankind; and districts could be pointed out, not remote from the capital, which from being formerly proverbial for licentiousness, have become, through its influence, exemplary for morality. In one case, this change was chiefly owing to the labours of an individual, himself a mechanic, among a set of the most immoral men. By his influence, the thoughtless were alarmed, the absolutely wicked were reformed, and a regular religious society was constituted. There are four Methodist meeting houses for whites, and two for blacks in Philadelphia.

Universalists,

A society believing in the final and universal redemption of mankind, have existed for many years in Philadelphia. They have one church.

Unitarians.

Their leading tenets are a denial of the catholic doctrine of the Trinity, and an adherence to the literal sense of those passages of scripture which assert the unity of God and the humanity of Christ, who therefore they think cannot be lawfully considered as an object of religious worship. Although agreed concerning the character of Christ as a man sent and approved of God, they are not unanimous as to his miraculous conception. This society was formed in this country soon after the arrival of the amiable, the pious, the venerable Dr. Priestley. They have at present no settled minister; but their religious services are conducted by three of the members in rotation, appointed for that purpose agreeably to rules prescribed by their constitution, till the pastoral office shall be regularly filled.

Independents—A society of Independents, composed of members of various societies, was formed about seven years ago. Their creed is the same as that of the Presbyterians.

Jews—There are two synagogues in Philadelphia: but the members are declining in numbers.

Places of Worship, and names of their Ministers.

Swedish Lutheran—Swanson-street, below Christian. Rev. Dr. N. Collin.

Quakers—One in Pine-street, between Front and Second-street; one in Key's alley, running from Front-street to Second, south of Vine-street; one in Mulberry-street, corner of Fourth-street. They are all large, plain, brick buildings, with galleries. To the last mentioned is attached a burying ground, 360 by 366 feet, and surrounded by a high brick wall.

Free Quakers—Corner of Mulberry and Fifth-streets; it is 48 by 36, and two stories high.

Episcopal Churches—Christ church, in Second, above High-street. The west end of the present Christ church was built in 1727, being added to a church, which, from the records, appears to have been erected or enlarged, about the year 1710, and afterwards pulled down. The eastern part was begun in the year 1731, and the building completed as it now stands, except the steeple, the foundation only of which was laid, with the west end of the church. It is 90 feet long and 60 feet wide, and has a venerable appearance. The superstructure of the steeple was added about the year 1753. It is neat and simple, and just in its proportions, and was erected by the late Robert Smith. "The superstructure is composed of three, distinct, well proportioned, parts of architecture; the first story, with its small pediments and attics, forming one; the octagonal part, with its ogee-formed

dome, being the second; and the spire and its pedestal, the third. These three parts are very dissimilar, no one having any thing in it that is common to the others; and yet they agree very well with each other, forming one complete and consistent whole."* It is 190 feet high, and has a ring of eight bells, which were brought out from England, by the late captain Richard Budden. This gentleman was, for many years, a regular trader between Philadelphia and London, and remarkable for speedy passages, and careful attention to every person and thing on board. His ship, the Pennsylvania Packet, was nicknamed the *Bridge*. His arrival was constantly announced by the ringing of the church bells, a compliment to his generosity in bringing them freight free.

St. Peter's—Corner of Pine and Third-streets, was built in the year 1761. It is 90 feet long, and 60 wide.

St. James—Seventh-street, north of High, was consecrated May 1, 1809. It is 90 feet long and 60 wide. The foundation of a steeple is laid. Both these churches are very plain in their structure. The ministers have already been mentioned, p. 202.

St. Paul's Church—Was built in the year 1762. It was set on foot by a few of the particular friends and admirers of a popular preacher of the day, the Rev. Mr. M'Clenaghan of Ireland, and is independent of the other episcopal churches in Philadelphia. The present rector, is the Rev. Dr. Pilmore. It is 90 feet long, and 60 wide.

African Episcopal of St. Thomas—Fifth-street, below Walnut, 60 by 45 feet. Built in 1794. Deacon, Absalom Jones.

Baptists—The first baptist church built, is in Second-street near Mulber -street; it was originally

* Biddle's Architecture.—B. Johnson—Philadelphia, 1805.

61 feet by 42, but was much enlarged last year. It was erected in 1762. A burying ground lies back of it. This church is now vacant.

A second is in Budd-street, above Poplar-lane, of which, the Rev. Mr. White is Pastor.

A third, is in south Second-street, near Catharine-street. Pastor, Rev. J. Peckworth.

A fourth is building in George-street, west of Eighth, for the Rev. Dr. Staughton. It is to be 90 feet in the clear.

There is also an African Baptist meeting house building, in Tenth above Vine-street.

Presbyterians—1. High-street, between Second and Third-streets, erected 1704: rebuilt 1793: 88 feet long, 56 broad, 46 feet high. The ascent is by eight marble steps. Its front is a prostyle of four columns. Pastor, Rev. Dr. J. P. Wilson.

2d. Corner of Mulberry and Third-streets, built 1750: enlarged 1809: 95 feet long, and 60 wide. Pastors, Rev. Dr. A. Green, and Rev. Mr. Janeway. This society built another place of worship in Second-street, corner of Coates-street, in the Northern Liberties, in 1804: 80 by 60 feet. The ministers of the church in Mulberry-street, officiate alternately in it.

3d. In Pine-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets; this was built by the congregation of the first Presbyterian church, in 1766. A burying ground is attached to it. Pastor, the Rev. Dr. A. Alexander.

4th. In Fifth, near Cedar-street. Pastor, Rev. George Potts.

5th. A fifth is building for the African Presbyterians.

Roman Catholic—St. Joseph, between Willing's alley and Walnut-street, built in 1733. This is only used at present for morning prayers. It is about 40 by 40 feet, and one story high.

St. Mary's, Fourth, below Walnut-street, built in 1763, and enlarged in 1810. It is now 100 by 71 feet. Pastors, the bishop Egan, Dr. John Rosseter, Rev. Mr. Harrold.

Holy Trinity, corner of Spruce and Sixth-streets, built in 1789. Pastor, Rev. A. Britt. It is 100 feet long and 60 wide.

St. Augustine, built in 1800, Fourth-street, near Vine-street. Pastor, Rev. Mr. Hurley. The altars of the three last chapels, are highly finished, elegant pieces of work.

German Lutheran—or Zion church, in Fourth-street, above Mulberry-street, was built in 1766. It is 107 feet long, 71 broad, and 44 to the eves. Divine service is performed in the German language. The Rev. Dr. Helmuth, and Mr. Schmidt, are ministers. The old church was burnt on the 26th Dec. 1794; the walls remaining, it was rebuilt, in 1796. It has a very handsome organ, perhaps the largest in North America, built by Low, of Philadelphia.

St. John's church, was lately erected by a part of the congregation, who were desirous to have divine service performed in the English language. It is situated in Race-street, between Fifth and Sixth-streets, and is the handsomest church in Philadelphia. It is 100 feet by 67, and does great credit to those who designed it. The Pastor, is the Rev. Mr. Mayer.

German Reformed—is in Sassafras, near Fourth-street, is 90 feet long, 65 feet wide, and 42 high; built in 1762. Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Helfenstein.

Another church was lately erected by a part of this congregation, (who like the Lutherans, were desirous of having worship performed in the English language) in Crown-street, which runs north and south, between Fourth and Fifth-streets. It is 90 by 60 feet. They have assumed the name of the *Evangelical Church*. Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Burch.

Moravians—The only church belonging to this society is in Moravian-alley, which runs north and south between Second and Third-streets. It was erected in the year 1742. It is 40 feet long and 30 wide. Pastor, Rev. Joseph Zeslein.

Associate—Walnut, between Fourth and Fifth streets. Vacant.

Associate Reformed—Spruce-street, between Third and Fourth-streets. Pastor, Rev. Dr. Gray.

Covenanters—Mary-street, running from Sixth to Seventh-street, below Cedar-street. Pastor, Rev. Mr. Wylie.

Methodist—St. George, in Fourth-street, opposite St. Augustine church. It is 85 feet long, and 60 wide. Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Roswell.

Ebenezer, Second, near Queen-street. Do.

Union, at the old college, Fourth-street. Pastor, the Rev. Mr. Bishop.

Bethel, Sixth, near Lombard. Pastor, Richard Allen. (African.)

Zoar, Brown-street, Northern Liberties, west of Fourth-street. (African.)

Christian Church—Mount Zion, Christian-street, near Sixth-street. Elder, Elias Smith.

Another is about to be built.

Universalist—In Lombard, between Fourth and Fifth-streets. Pastor, Rev. Dr. Richards.

Unitarian—In Church alley.

Independents—In a court, west of Fourth, and north of Chesnut-street. Pastor, Rev. Mr. Joyce.

Jews—Cherry alley—and near Cable lane. Pastor, J. Cohen.

In concluding this brief account of the numerous religious societies in Philadelphia, it would be improper to omit noticing the principle of universal charity, and truly christian spirit of harmony, on religious subjects, which, from the settlement of the country

by Europeans, has governed the various ruling powers: a spirit, apparently interwoven in all our institutions, and from which Pennsylvania has most unquestionably derived much of her present domestic happiness, and political prosperity.

The frequent contentions between the original settlers, the Swedes, the Dutch and the English, previously to the arrival of Penn, were purely of a political nature, and as either power gained possession of the country, they seemed only anxious to preserve the government, to conciliate the natives, and to retain the settlers, without interfering in religious concerns. The contending parties, it is true, were protestants, but even in other protestant colonies, persecution was waged against inoffensive Christians for non-conformity to the religious doctrines of the rulers, and for professions not at all tending to disturb the public tranquility. No public declaration had indeed ever been made respecting the preservation of the rights of conscience, by any of the governments which had successively obtained the possession of the country on the Delaware; but this measure, at once so politic and just, early entered into the views of the pacific legislator, to whom it was finally ceded; and although Penn had not the glory of taking the lead on this subject, in the new world, yet his colony and their descendants may, without vanity, boast of having acted up to the divine principle as fully, if not more so, than even those among whom it was first promulgated.

In the laws agreed upon in England, with the adventurers, this great point was expressly provided for; and the first law which Penn passed in conjunction with the representatives of the people, at their first assembly, convened in the province, was "concerning *liberty of conscience*." Finally, in the "Charter of Privileges" to the province, granted October 28, 1701, and constituting the permanent form of

government, he, in terms, plain, but highly eloquent, secured to the colonists the precious right.* The American revolution necessarily abolished this instrument, as a general rule, but the framers of the state constitution that was substituted, retained the principle of free worship, and in the declaration of rights of our present constitution, it is even extended.† The cardinal points of religion being insisted on, the legislators wisely considered that subordinate creeds, or modes of faith, are subjects properly to be settled between God and man: and such has been the effect, that the consideration of the religious profes-

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* The first article of the Charter begins thus: "Because no people can be truly happy, though under the greatest enjoyment of civil liberties, if abridged of the freedom of their consciences, as to their religious profession and worship; and Almighty God being the only Lord of conscience; Father of lights and spirits; and the Author as well as Object of all divine knowledge, faith and worship, who only doth enlighten the mind, and persuade and convince the understandings of people; I do hereby grant and declare, that no person or persons inhabiting in this province or territories, who shall confess and acknowledge one Almighty God, the Creator, Upholder, and Ruler of the world: and profess him or themselves obliged to live quietly under the civil government, shall be in any case molested or prejudiced in his or their person or estate because of their *conscientious persuasion or practice*, nor be compelled to frequent or maintain any religious worship, place or ministry, contrary to his or their mind, *or to do, or suffer any other act or thing contrary to their religious persuasion*. And that all persons who also profess to believe in Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the world, shall be capable, notwithstanding their other persuasions and practices in point of conscience and religion,) to serve this government in any capacity, both legislatively and executively, he or they solemnly promising, when lawfully required, allegiance to the king as sovereign, and fidelity to the proprietary and governor, and taking the attests as now established by the law, made at New-Castle, in the year 1700."

† Art. IX. 4. "No person who acknowledges the being of a God, and a future state of rewards and punishments, shall on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust and profit under this commonwealth."

sion of a candidate for a public office, never influences the decision of the magistrates, or the people at large; hence it is agreeable to see in our public councils, men of every religious persuasion sitting side by side; deliberating on measures of finance, internal improvement, the regulation of justice, or the promotion of religion generally, as if they were members of a government in which the irritating distinctions arising from the existence of a religious establishment, precluded all from a participation in office, except those professing the govermental creed, and where, consequently, their deliberations would never be disturbed by a difference of sentiment on this interesting question—MAY THE PRESENT CHARITABLE TEMPER PREVAIL TO THE LATEST PERIOD OF TIME.

Charitable Institutions—1. *Pennsylvania Hospital.*

The first proposal for a public hospital in Philadelphia, was made about the year 1750, by the late Dr. Thomas Bond, who in his professional capacity, had frequent occasions for seeing the want of such an institution. Having united with several citizens, a petition was presented to the house of assembly on the 23d January, 1750–51, stating the want of such an institution, and recommending the subject to their consideration. The assembly in consequence, passed an act, granting the sum of £2000, to be paid as soon as a like sum should be raised by subscriptions or contributions.

As soon as the law was published, the promoters of the humane design set on foot a subscription, which in a short time amounted to considerably more than the sum required by the act, and on the first of May, 1751, a number of the contributors met at the state-house in Philadelphia, and pursuant to

the act, chose by ballot twelve managers and a treasurer. These were,

Joshua Crosby, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Bond, Samuel Hazard, Richard Peters, Israel Pemberton, jun. Samuel Rhoads, Hugh Roberts, Joseph Morris, John Smith, Evan Morgan, Charles Norris. Treasurer, John Reynell.

Benjamin Franklin acted for some years as clerk to the managers.

A house, late the residence of judge Kinsey, in High-street, now the third house west of Fifth-street, (No. 172) then in the out-skirts of the city, was rented as a hospital, and on the 2d of February, 1752, the first patients were admitted.* The first attending physicians to the institution were, Drs. Lloyd Zachary, Thomas and Phineas Bond. Drs. Græme, Cadwalader, Moore and Redman, were appointed consulting physicians.

Application was made to the proprietaries of the province, then in London, for a lot of ground to erect a hospital on, and a square was particularly pointed out, as most desirable for the purpose, viz. "a vacant part of the square between Ninth and Tenth-streets from Delaware, on the south side of Mulberry-street; the lots in that part of the city not having advanced in value for several years past, and not likely to be soon settled:" the proprietaries not being disposed to grant the lot, presented them with another of about the same extent on the north side of Sassafras-street, between Sixth and Seventh-sts. from Delaware. This lot the managers did not think proper to accept, in consideration of its then being contiguous to the brick-yards, which, from the stagnant water in them, rendered the air unhealthy.

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* The rent was £40 annually: but "the stable and pasture," were let for £15 to the late Mr. Kintzing.

"When the nature of this charitable design became known, considerable sums were soon added to the stock, particularly by the citizens of Philadelphia, where few of the wealthy, or those of a middling rank, failed of contributing according to their circumstances. Some benefactions were also obtained from London and the West Indies, which encouraged the managers to attempt the building, but the prospect of a war in America, while it was likely to increase the occasion, lessened the expectation of any further assistance from them; nevertheless, confiding in the same Divine Providence, which had hitherto blessed their pious endeavours, for assistance to perform that work, they sought for a suitable spot of ground to erect an hospital on: and had the satisfaction to purchase, on moderate terms, the lot which of all in or near the city, was judged most proper for such a design.*

"This purchase being made near the end of the year 1754, the managers directed a plan of a hospital to be prepared; and one of them drew a design of the whole building, in such a form, that one third part alone could be executed with tolerable symmetry, and containing, independently of the other parts, all accommodations requisite for the present purpose.

"This design being approved of, the contributors were notified to meet, in order to consider the proposal, and approving the immediate building of the parts proposed, the managers appointed one of their own number, to provide materials, agree with the workmen, and superintend the work, and a committee to advise and assist therein, as occasion might require. These, with one of the most capable of the

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* The Proprietaries afterwards presented the hospital with the rest of the lot, forming a square.

contributors, devoting themselves to the service, united in concerting the most frugal method of carrying on the building, and industriously solicited contributions from all persons concerned therein. Most of those from whom materials were purchased, contributed a large proportion of what they furnished; and so diligent and successful were their applications, that scarce a tradesman, or even labourer, was employed, without engaging a part [of his labour] to be charitably applied in the premises."

The foundation stone of the first part of the present building, was laid on the 28th May, 1755: and bears the following neat inscription, written by Dr. Franklin.

In the year of Christ,
MDCCLV.
GEORGE the Second, happily reigning,
(For he sought the happiness of his People;)
Philadelphia Flourishing,
(For its inhabitants were public spirited)
This Building,
By the bounty of the Government,
And of many private persons,
Was piously founded,
For the Relief of the Sick and Miserable;
May the God of Mercies,
Bless the undertaking.

The hospital stands on a square, three hundred and ninety-six feet in width, and four hundred and sixty-eight feet in length, containing about four acres—Round it is a brick wall, and rows of high forest trees. Within the wall, the ground is decorated with gardens, grass plots, gravel walks, hedges, &c. Part of the south front is inclosed by an iron railing. In the yard, fronting the south side of the house,

is a leaden statue, bronzed, of William Penn, on a marble pedestal, who is represented holding a scroll, having part of the first sentence of the "charter of privileges" inscribed on it. This statue was presented by Mr. John Penn, now of London, to the hospital, in the year 1801.

There is also a vacant square to the east, and half a square to the west; containing together, more than six acres, running in parallel lines with the ground on which the buildings are erected; the other half of this square is owned by the city, and as it is meant to keep it always open, the Pennsylvania hospital is, and will be, situated in the middle of three great squares, which, besides the open streets, measure more than thirteen acres. The contributors have also bought three lots on the south side of the hospital, in order to secure a free current of air, preserve the water pure, and to guard against fire. The policy of this provision was never more conspicuous, than during the late fevers, particularly in 1793, when not a person in the hospital took it, though upwards of four thousand died of it, in about four months, in the city, in that year.

Knowing the inestimable value of open ground to the hospital, the contributors have a confident assurance, that avarice itself, will never dare to propose the alienation of one foot of the ground, which they have provided at their own expense for such a benevolent use.

The hospital exhibits in the centre, a house, sixty four feet in front, elevated above all the adjoining buildings, and projecting beyond them a proper distance. On the top is a sky light, to enlighten the theatre for surgical operations; from which there is a beautiful view of the city plot, the river, Germantown, Frankford, the fort, and several elegant coun-

try seats on the Schuylkill. Two large stair cases, leading to the several wards, are made in this division.

Adjoining hereto on the east, is a ward, 80 feet front, 27 feet deep, and three stories high; at the end, a wing crosses it, north and south, extending in length, 110 feet.

In the middle of the wing, opposite to the ward, is a hall, 28 feet square, including a stair-case, projecting beyond the other part of the wing, sufficient to cover the cornice, and raised one story above them, with a cupola, that affords a secure way out, in case of fire.

Adjoining to the centre house on the west, are a ward and wing, similar to those on the east, with this exception, that the wards are about 34 feet deep: this extension was agreed to, in order to admit double rows of rooms, to accommodate a greater number of lunatics The difference, unless to an accurate observer, is scarcely perceivable.

The whole extent of the buildings, from east to west, is two hundred and seventy-eight feet: by the length of the wing, crossing the wards, the east and west fronts make an agreeable appearance. Detached from the hospital, at a little distance, is a separate building, with a convenient enclosure, for venereal patients, who are kept by themselves. There are also, sundry other apartments on the lot, such as stable, ice-house, smoke-house, fire engine-house, &c.

Rooms in the hospital are appropriated to the following uses.

For the library,	1
Contributors,	1
Managers,	1
Museum,	1
Apothecary's shop,	1
Bathing rooms,	2

Theatre for operations,	1
Wash-house, Bake-house and Kitchens,	4
Cell keeper and his wife,	1
Steward, matron and servants, in the centrehouse,	8
Lunatics, in the west wing and ward,	70
Do. in the east,	16
For sick and wounded,	23
In all, wards and rooms.	130

The lunatics, being separated from the sick by the centre house, the latter are not incommoded by their noise.

There is an excellent anatomical museum, consisting of admirable imitations of every part of the human body, in wax, made by the late Dr. Chovet, upwards of half a century ago, in Jamaica. A set of anatomical paintings, and castings in gypsum, presented by the late Dr. John Fothergill, of London, the uniform and active friend of the United States, and of the hospital: and numerous injected preparations, and others in spirit, by various hands.

The library comprises about three thousand volumes of choice medical books, and is thought to be the best collection of the kind in this country: this and the museum, are enlarged and supported by a fund of about five hundred dollars per annum, which medical pupils, who attend the lectures, from all parts of the continent, West Indies, &c. pay for the privilege of reading, and attending the practice of the house; the money is exclusively applied to enlarge the collection, with the consent of the physicians, who, in other countries, enjoy these perquisites to themselves.

By an act of the legislature, passed in 1801, liberty was granted to graft upon the hospital, a lying-in and foundling department. The lying-in department,

for married women, has been some years in operation. Single pregnant women, come under the notice of the law: and are provided for by the guardians of the poor.

The contributors were incorporated in the year 1751, by an act of the colonial legislature, by the name and title of "Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital:" such may vote at elections for managers, or be voted for, but derive no personal interest from the act of incorporation. A contributor is one who bestows ten pounds to the hospital. A sum less than ten pounds, is called a donation.

The contributors have perpetual succession, with power to elect twelve managers, a treasurer, and all other officers of the institution, and make rules for the well-ordering of the house. They may receive and take the lands, hereditaments, and tenements, not exceeding the yearly value of one thousand pounds, of the gift, alienation, bequest or devise of any person or persons whomsoever, and of any goods and chattles whatsoever; provided, that, no general meeting of the contributors, or persons acting under them, shall employ any money or other estate, expressly given to the capital stock of the hospital, in any other way, than by applying its annual interest or rent towards the entertainment and care of the sick and distempered poor, that shall from time to time be brought and placed therein, for the cure of their diseases, from any part of the state, without partiality or preference.

If there should not be a constant succession of contributors to meet yearly and choose managers, then the hospital, its estate and affairs, and all the management thereof, are to be under the direction of such persons as the legislature may appoint.

By a law of the contributors, the power of directing the manner and terms of receiving and discharg-

ing patients, is transferred to the managers, who made a rule, if there should be room in the hospital, (after as many poor patients are accommodated as the interest of the capital stock can support,) to take in such others, as they can on reasonable rates agree for; and that the profits arising from boarding and nursing such patients, shall be appropriated to the same uses, as the interest money of the public stock. The price of board is various, according to the applicant's ability to pay; but changes with the rise and fall of provisions, &c.

The overseers of the poor of Pennsylvania, and religious societies therein, who support their own poor by voluntary subscriptions, pay but three dollars a week, which is about the first cost of one person's maintenance, including medicine and all charges, except clothing and funeral expenses.

The overseers of the poor of other states pay four dollars; private patients, who are residents of Pennsylvania, from three and a half, to ten dollars; and non-residents, from four and a half, to ten dollars. Every patient may choose his own physician, but he must be one of the house physicians.

An amputation of a limb is not to be performed, unless the patient consents to it; nor then, unless three physicians agree to it, after a consultation on the case.

Single persons, who are sick, especially strangers, will find it their interest to prefer the hospital to any tavern or boarding-house; for the following reasons.

The physicians are of the first eminence.

The nurses are experienced.

The apartments are convenient.

The price of board is lower than individuals can take, and the patient has the satisfaction to know, if there is any profit, it is given to the poor.

These facts are stated from a thorough knowledge of the institution, and because it is conceived that the interests of humanity may be served by so doing; for many persons may be prevented from deriving the benefits of it, from false notions of a hospital, or from having seen the want of neatness, the crowded wards, and inattention to the sick in some European hospitals.

Two managers and two physicians, meet every Wednesday and Saturday in the hospital at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to admit and discharge patients.

At intervening times, the applicant must repair to one of the monthly physicians, who, if he considers the case a proper one, will certify it in writing, to the sitting manager, who will take the usual security, and give an order for admission.

Overseers of the poor, from the country, who bring a patient, must have a certificate, signed by two magistrates, denoting that they are in office, and that the pauper, proposed for admission, resides in their district, or their application will be rejected.

Persons with contagious diseases, are not to be received, nor incurable cases, lunatics excepted: but, any person living in or near Philadelphia, receiving, by accident, a desperate wound, or having a fractured limb, may be brought to the hospital, without an order; and he will be received day or night, provided he is brought in within twenty-four hours after the accident. The design of this proviso is, to prevent the injured person from suffering by neglect, or from employing unskilful hands.

The capital stock consists of ground-rents and money at interest: besides these, there is no productive income for the support of poor patients, except the profit of pay patients, both of which sums united, will not maintain more than sixty poor persons; nor

can the number be increased, until by legacies, or future contributions, the funds are enlarged: this increase is much to be desired, as every convenience is provided in the hospital, to accommodate three hundred and fifty persons, on a moderate calculation; but for want of an adequate capital, numbers are necessarily denied the benefits of an institution that is peculiarly well situated, in other respects, to relieve them.

The managers, treasurer, and physicians are all contributors, and serve gratis, except that persons in affluence pay the physicians, as they would if attended in private houses.

Such are the principles on which this institution has been raised and supported; and as it has been of the greatest utility to the public, it is hoped it will continue to excite their attention, until, by the enlargement of its funds, its benefits may be extended to a greater number of poor, agreeably to the design of its pious founders.

Legacies are usually given in the corporate name, as follows.

I give and bequeath to the contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, to be added to the capital stock, dollars.

Contributions and donations are received by Joseph Saunders Lewis, treasurer, No. 25, Dock street.

The tax commonly called the city hospital tax, is raised for the lazaretto, &c. and not for the Pennsylvania hospital, as many suppose, who do not observe the distinction.

The Pennsylvania hospital, ever since its foundation, has been exempted from taxation, until within the last three years, when all the real estate, except the lot on which the hospital stands, has been assessed; but the city councils, from a conviction of its

general utility, by a late ordinance, have exempted it from city taxes. The county, health, and poor taxes are still assessed.

Present officers of the institution.

Managers—Josiah Hewes, Samuel Coates, Thomas Stewardson, Lawrence Seckel, Thomas P. Cope, Pattison Hartshorne, Zaccheus Collins, Paschall Hollingsworth, Edward Pennington, William Poyntell, Reeve Lewis, Joseph Lownes.

Treasurer—Joseph Saunders Lewis.

Physicians—Dr. Rush, Dr. Parke, Dr. Wistar, Dr. Physick, Dr. Barton, Dr. Hartshorne.

Physician to the lying-in department—Dr. Thomas C. James.

Physician to the out patients—Dr. Samuel Calhoun.

Medical pupils in the house—John Moore, B. S. Janney, Theodore Benson.

Steward—Francis Higgins.

Matron—Hannah Higgins.

During the year, ending the 27th of April, 1811, there were admitted in the house, 356, pay, and 220 poor patients, ... 576

And attended out of doors, poor, . . 1616

Of whom were cured,	309		1258
Relieved,	53		70
Incurable,	1		1
Discharged at their own request,	20	removed,	89
Irregular,	1		61
Delivered,	5		10
Discharged infants in health,	5	vaccined,	37
Eloped,	6		
Died,	52		81
Remain,	124	remain	89

2. *Philadelphia Dispensary.*

A consideration of the distresses of the poor, when afflicted with disease, and of their inability to provide for themselves in such a situation gave rise to the design of establishing a Dispensary for their relief in 1786. This first effort of the kind in the United States of America, has been attended with the happiest effects, and the example has been followed in most of our principal cities.

The following extract from the introduction to the plan, as first published in 1786, will serve to give a more comprehensive view of the nature and utility of a Dispensary.

"*Plan of the Philadelphia Dispensary for the medical relief of the Poor.*

"To the Citizens of Philadelphia.

"In all large cities there are many poor persons afflicted by diseases, whose former circumstances and habits of independence will not permit them to expose themselves as patients in a public hospital. There are also many diseases and accidents of so acute and dangerous a nature, that the removal of patients afflicted by them, is attended with many obvious inconveniences. And there are some diseases of such a nature, that the air of an hospital, crowded with patients, is injurious in them. A number of gentlemen having taken these things into consideration, have proposed to establish a Public Dispensary in the city of Philadelphia, for the medical relief of the poor.

"The particular advantages of this institution will be as follow:

"1st. The sick may be attended and relieved in their own houses, without the pain and inconvenience

of being separated from their families. A father may still continue to provide for his children, and children may enjoy in sickness the benefit of a mother's kindness and attention.

"2dly. The sick may be relieved at a much less expense to the public, than in an hospital, where provisions, bedding, fire wood, and nurses, are required for their accommodation.

"And 3dly. The sick may be relieved in a manner perfectly consistent with those noble feelings of the human heart, which are inseparable from virtuous poverty; and in a manner also strictly agreeable to those refined precepts of christianity, which inculcate secrecy in acts of charity and benevolence."

The objects of the institution are the INDIGENT SICK, of every description, and in every disease, when recommended by the contributors. They are visited at their own houses, when unable to go abroad; but those who can come out, attend at the dispensary, where the physicians prescribe for them at stated times.

The apothecary resides at the Dispensary, receives applications for admission, and records the name, age, occupation, and residence of the patients; the name of the contributor, who recommends them: their diseases, and the event. He gives information to the attending physicians, when the sick require being visited at their own houses: he prepares and records all the prescriptions of the physicians, including not only medicines strictly so called, but also wine, sago, oatmeal, barley, &c. When cured, the patients are required to take a discharge to the contributor who recommended them.

The city and liberties are divided into two districts. Two physicians are on duty at the same time; who, on the alternate days of the week, attend a the dispensary, such patients of their respective dis-

tricts as are able to go abroad, and also regularly visit those who are confined at their own houses.

The funds of the institution arise from a guinea annually paid by each contributor; or, ten guineas at one payment constituting a life subscription. Legacies and donations also form a considerable part of the funds.

The form of a legacy is as follows: "I give and bequeath to the Philadelphia Dispensary, the sum of to be paid to their treasurer for the time being, and applied towards carrying on the charitable designs of the said institution."

The general business of the institution is directed by twelve managers, who are annually elected by the contributors. The managers meet every month, and at the close of every year, publish an account of the number of patients, who have received the benefits of the institution, as well as a statement of the receipts and expenditures of monies during the year. They also annually appoint six attending and four consulting physicians and surgeons, a treasurer, and an apothecary. A charter of incorporation was procured in 1796.

The attending physicians are on duty, in succession, for two months at a time. They may apply to the consulting physicians in difficult cases. The physicians give their attendance gratis.

The want of a convenient situation was, for a long time, sensibly felt by the managers, and induced them in 1800, to purchase a lot of ground in Fifth-street, and to erect thereon, a commodious building. The funds for this purpose consisted of some stock purchased with former savings, and of donations, solicited for the purpose amongst our fellow-citizens. Several liberal bequests have also been made, amongst which are peculiarly to be reckoned those of the late Andrew Doz, John Bleakley, and the

sum bestowed by the trustees of the fund left by the late John Keble; which have not only served to extricate the institution from an heavy debt incurred by the purchase of the lot, and erection of the building; but also, with the assistance of the annual contributions, to enable the managers to carry on the business of the dispensary in a more satisfactory and extensive manner, the number of patients having considerably increased. Three thousand two hundred and seventy-five patients were under the care of the dispensary from December 1st, 1809, to December 1st, 1810.

Remaining from last year,	. .	82
Admitted since last year,	. .	3193
		——3275
Of whom the number Cured, is	.	2916
Dead,	. .	99
Relieved,	.	98
Removed,	.	26
Irregular,	.	38
Remaining under care,	.	98
		——3275

Officers of the institution elected January, 1811.

Managers—William White, D. D. President; Henry Helmuth, Godfrey Haga, Joseph Crukshank, Robert Blackwell, Lawrence Seckel, James Robertson, Robert Smith, Isaac Snowden, Ebenezer Hazard, Robert Ralston.

Secretary—Dr. Samuel P. Griffitts.

Attending Physicians and Surgeons—Drs. Joseph Parrish, Isaac Cleaver, John Perkin, Henry Neill, Samuel S. Stewart, Benjamin Kugler.

Consulting Physicians and Surgeons—Drs. Benjamin Rush, Thomas Parke, Caspar Wistar, Philip S. Physick.

Treasurer—John Clifford.

Apothecary—George G. Tresse.

The whole expense of the institution, for the last year, for house support, medicines, and apothecaries salary, amounted to the small sum of $2160 78: and justifies the observation made by one of its founders,* that it "exhibits something like the application of the mechanical powers to the purposes of humanity, for in what other charitable institution do we perceive so great a quantity of distress relieved by so small an expense?"

3. *Humane Society.*

This useful society was established during the revolutionary war, 1780. Its attention is directed to the recovery of drowned persons, and of those whose animation may be suspended from other causes, as breathing air contaminated by burning charcoal, hanging, exposure to the choke damp of wells, drinking cold water while warm in summer, strokes of the sun, lightning, swallowing laudanum, &c.

For the purpose of recovering the bodies of drowned persons, drags are placed at all the ferries, and public places of resort on both sides the Delaware, and on Schuylkill, with the usual apparatus, and boxes of necessary medicines. Medical assistants are appointed, to whom the public are recommended in the first instance to apply in the event of an accident happening: directions for the treatment of the various cases that may occur, have occasionally been published, and rewards are annually bestowed upon those who risque their own lives in the attempt to save that of others. Handbills, containing cautions against drinking cold water, when the body is heated, with directions to obviate the deadly effects of such imprudence, are annually printed, and pasted upon all

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* Dr. Rush.

the pumps previously to the commencement of the hot months.

For the purpose of adding to the knowledge already possessed on suspended animation, the society have offered the following medals.

For the best dissertation on the means of restoring to life persons apparently dead by drowning, and more effectually than any yet in use, a gold medal, value two hundred dollars.

For the second best, a piece of plate, value one hundred dollars.

The dissertations are to be sent to the secretary of the society, (post paid) by the first day of January, 1813.

They may be written in the English, French, or Latin language, to be accompanied with a sealed paper, containing the author's name and place of residence, which is not to be opened unless the prize is decreed.

They shall be submitted to the judgment and decision of the medical professors of the University of Pennsylvania.

The society is in correspondence with the Humane Society of London.

The society is incorporated. The annual meeting for the appointment of officers is on the first Wednesday in March. The annual subscription of the contributors is one dollar.

Joseph Crukshank, President.
Isaac Snowden, Secretary.

Abolition Society.

The people of Pennsylvania, while struggling for their own liberty against foreign oppression, were struck with the inconsistency of retaining in slavery a portion of their fellow creatures, and therefore, in

the height of the revolutionary war, (1780) passed a law for its gradual abolition. All blacks and mulattoes born, from that time, from slaves, were declared to be free, after having served their masters 28 years, in the manner and on the same conditions as common apprentices are held. A supplement was passed in the year 1788, which declared that all slaves of persons intending to settle in the state, should be free, upon their coming therein. By being first manumitted, they may be bound as an apprentice to serve such a term of years, as may be agreed on between master and man. Various other provisions were made on the subject, and a society, originally formed in 1774, but enlarged in 1787, attended to their execution. It was incorporated in the year 1789, and has been attended with a zeal worthy the cause in which they were engaged. The inconvenience which many sustained from having been deprived of their slaves, in consequence of neglecting to register them: the apparent hardship, and want of generosity in liberating the slaves of those who were flying to our state as an asylum from war, tyranny or disease; and accusations of improper interference with slaves who were contented with their lot, all served to render this society, for a long time, highly unpopular with slaveholders, and the enemies of the blacks; but the people are now convinced that while the society has very properly been active in seeing the provisions of the law duly executed, by liberating those who have been held in bondage at home, contrary to the laws of the state; and have even by legal process, procured the restoration of others who had been kidnapped and sent to the southern states, to New-Orleans, and to the West Indies: and have served as a check upon the undue severity of masters: they have at the same time always discouraged groundless complaints, and have given every facility to the detection of run-

aways in the state of Pennsylvania, or from other states. The venerable Franklin was the first president of this society. The present president is Dr. Rush. The active duties of this society fall upon the acting committee, consisting of six members. Able counsellors are chosen to assist the society, who cheerfully give advice when required. At present there are only two slaves in Philadelphia, whose attachment to their masters is so great, as to induce them to prefer their situation to uncontrouled freedom.

Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons.

This society was formed in the year 1787, and was proposed by an active citizen in the cause of the reformation of the penal code, in order to alleviate some of the miseries attendant thereon. Their design will best appear by the preamble to the constitution, viz.

" When we consider that the obligations of benevolence, which are founded on the precepts and examples of the author of Christianity, are not cancelled by the follies or crimes of our fellow creatures: and when we reflect upon the miseries which penury, hunger, cold, unnecessary severity, unwholesome apartments, and guilt (the usual attendants of prisons) involve with them; it becomes us to extend our compassion to that part of mankind, who are the subjects of those miseries. By the aid of humanity, their undue and illegal sufferings may be prevented, the links which should bind the whole family of mankind together, under all circumstances, be preserved unbroken: and such degrees and modes of punishment may be discovered and suggested, as may, instead of continuing habits of vice, become the means of restoring our fellow creatures to virtue and happiness. From a conviction of the truth and obliga-

tion of these principles, the subscribers have associated themselves under the title of "The Philadelphia Society for alleviating the miseries of public prisons."

The officers of the society consist of a president, two vice-presidents, two secretaries, a treasurer, an electing committee of ten, and an acting committee, annually chosen.

The acting committee consists of the president, two vice-presidents, and six other members, three of whom go out at the meetings in January and July. It is their duty to visit the prisons at least once a month, to inquire into the circumstances of the prisoners, and report such abuses as they shall discover, to the proper officers appointed to remedy them; and to examine the influence of confinement or punishment upon the morals of the prisoners. They may draw upon the treasurer for such sums of money as may be necessary. They keep regular minutes of their proceedings, to be read at every quarterly meeting of the society.

Every member upon his admission contributes one dollar, and one dollar annually towards defraying its contingent expenses.

The appointment of the board of inspectors of the prison, and the admirable regulations which have been from time to time introduced therein, have very materially lessened the duties of this society. Nevertheless they still find occasion for their attention among that class of prisoners put in for trial, who would suffer in winter for clothes, and sometimes are improperly detained, or from inattention, are not brought to trial.

President—William White, D. D.

Vice-Presidents—William Rogers, D. D. Thomas Wistar.

Secretaries—Caleb Cresson, jun. Roberts Vaux.

Treasurer—Israel W. Morris.

There was a society established in the winter of 1776, under the name of "The Philadelphia Society for assisting distressed prisoners," and it appears that a very considerable number of citizens cheerfully became members, who paid a subscription of 10s: and that the managers by an attention to the necessities of the prisoners, afforded considerable relief to them, during the existence of the society, which by a minute on their book, appears to have been about nineteen months.

Magdalen Society,

Was instituted in the year 1800. Its objects are "to aid in restoring to the paths of virtue; to be instrumental in recovering to honest rank in life, those unhappy females, who have been robbed of their innocence, and are desirous of returning to a life of rectitude." It was incorporated in the year 1802. An asylum has been opened near the corner of Sassafras, on Schuylkill Second-street, and several females admitted. The members of the society are numerous, and the funds annually increasing.

The following is the report of the managers, for 1810:

Remaining in the Asylum at last report,			8 Magdalens.
Admitted since,			8
			16
Of whom,			
Placed out to service,		7	
Discharged at own request,		1	
Dismissed for improper conduct,		1	
Eloped,		2	11
Remaining,			5

The expenses of the house, &c. have been as follows:

Board of Magdalens,	692 0	
Clothing do.	133 88½	
Bedding,	22 8	
Firewood,	59 86	
Wages of assistant Matron,	94 47	
Interest on purchase money for the Asylum,	150 0	
Incidental charges,	9 95½	
		1162 25
Amount of purchases for materials and machinery in manufacturing,		197 14
Amount of expenses enlarging and improving the Asylum,		647 34
Paid for insuring it against fire,		73 0
Paid for books, as commencement of Library,		18 28
		$2098 01

President—William White, D. D.
Vice-President—Robert Ralston.
Treasurer—John Evans.
Secretary—Thomas Kite.

Private and Endowed Institutions.—1. *Friends Alms House.*

This establishment is supported by the Society of Friends, for the benefit of their own poor. It consists of a number of single rooms, opening into a lot which is appropriated to the cultivation of medicinal herbs. Such of the occupants as are able to work, diminish the expense of their support by labour of a light kind, and contribute much to the convenience of the citizens. Silks and feathers, and other articles of dress, are there washed: quilting is also neatly done.

2. *Christ Church Hospital,*

Is an endowment for aged women of the episcopal church, made by Dr. John Kearsly, formerly an eminent physician of Philadelphia; who bequeathed for this purpose, an estate, chiefly landed, which he vested in the rector, church wardens and vestry-men of the united churches of Christ church and St. Peters.

Since the establishment of this institution, it has received a considerable addition of property, by the gift of Joseph Dobbins, a native of Philadelphia; but long resident in South Carolina. Dr. Kearsly's will requires that the women supported by this institution, shall be supplied with meat, drink, lodging, and have medical attendance. There are now 26 women on the foundation, which is at 111 Mulberry-street.

Associations for General Charity—1. *Female Society for the Employment of the Poor.*

This was instituted by the late Ann Parrish, of the society of Friends, at the close of the year 1793, when a pestilential epidemic had swept off thousands of our citizens, leaving many widows with children, to struggle with poverty and all its attendant evils. The founder of this Society associating herself with several friends, sought out the haunts of wretchedness, comforted the sick, supplied their wants, and directed the hand of the industrious to labour. The great good produced by their exertions, excited very general attention among the benevolent religious society to which they belonged; and occasioned them to form a regular association, to be supported by subscription, for the purpose of relieving the wants of indigent females during the winter season. Aware of the evils attendant upon an indiscriminate

distribution of money, to those who are able to work, the society rented a house, in which they employ poor women in spinning wool and flax, and conduct business in the following manner. A committee of the society attend daily at the "House of Industry," the women are required to come early in the morning, (with their children) when each is assigned a portion of work: one or more of the inspectors are always present, to preserve decorum, and insure attention to business, and to sell the articles manufactured. A room is solely appropriated to the children, who are committed to the care of one woman. The eating room and kitchen are below ground, where wholesome food is prepared for them; and when at meals, a becoming propriety of conduct is preserved. After the work of the day has been finished, one of the committee reads a chapter in the Bible to the women, who then return to their homes. The women, besides being fed, are paid for their labour. The city is divided into districts, and committees for each district are appointed to visit the sick, and to administer to their comfort, without regard to colour, at their own houses. These committees make regular reports of their proceedings to the society. Donations of cash, clothes, groceries, winter vegetables, or flour, as may suit the circumstances of the benevolent, will be acceptable. It is a satisfaction to be assured, that the alms bestowed, will be distributed in the most economical and judicious manner.

2. *Female Hospitable Society.*

A society under the above name was formed during the winter of 1808–9: shortly after the imposition of the embargo, when numerous females, who obtained a living by the innumerable employments directly or indirectly connected with active com-

merce, were deprived of support. The distresses of several of those women coming under the notice of some benevolent ladies, they associated for the purpose of enabling them to maintain themselves; they therefore purchased flax, and gave it out to be spun into thread for various uses, and hired a ware room. A preference is given to married women. The sick are supplied with various comforts, and are attended by the physician of the society. The city is divided into districts; each of which is allotted to a certain number of members, who attend to the sick or afflicted, in the quarter assigned to them. The directress of the society attends, with another member, every Monday, from 9 till 12 o'clock, at the ware room, to receive the work from the women, to pay for the same, and to give out more flax.

This society depends upon subscription for its continuance, and has afforded considerable relief to many women, who could not partake of the charity of the first female society mentioned, by reason of not finding it convenient, for various reasons, to leave their homes during the day. Donations of money, groceries, clothes, flax and wool, are always acceptable. The ware room is No. 1, Appletree alley, the first alley above Mulberry street, in Fourth.

Directress—Mrs. Snyder, 321, High street.

To dwell in praise of such societies is unnecessary. Every intelligent reader will at once see, from a mere narration of facts, the immense benefits which must inevitably flow from the encouragement afforded by these societies, to those who are willing to work: from the formation of good habits, or their preservation in those already blessed with them, the prevention of the numerous evils and temptations to theft, and other wickedness, arising from poverty, and in that sex too whose influence upon the morals and manners of society is known to be highly extensive.

3. *Female Association.*

Another humane society was instituted by some ladies in the year 1801, by the name of "Female Association, for the relief of Women and Children in reduced circumstances." Unless in extraordinary cases, this relief is to be refused to persons who, having children, shall refuse to put such of them as are of a proper age to good trades, or eligible service, or to send them to a charitable school, when in their power. In all cases, in which it is practicable, relief is given in necessaries rather than in money.

There are two general meetings in a year, in April and November. At the last, 13 directors are chosen. At each general meeting a report is to be made by the directors, of the effects of the charity. The directors meet every fortnight; they annually choose a president, and six managers of the charity. They reserve, out of all monies belonging to the society, at least twenty per centum, to form a fund for the security of the charity, which, with any other monies or property that may be given, they are to improve in the best manner.

The managers receive such sums from the treasurer, for distribution, as the board of directors may order. They are to inquire for proper objects of charity, and give them relief; and are to report to the board how they have disposed of the monies put into their hands.

The education of poor children is to be a favourite object, whenever the funds will admit. The subscription is three dollars annually.

To say how much misery, mental and bodily, this society annually relieves, would be to tell what is familiar to every person whose inclination prompts to,

or duty requires an intercourse with the afflicted poor. All Philadelphia knows and appreciates their services.

President—Mrs. Stocker, 193, S. Front-street.
Treasurer—Mrs. Hodge.
Secretary—Miss Gratz, 258, High-street.

Free Schools—1. *Sunday School Society*,

Was instituted in 1791 and incorporated in 1796. Its object is to afford those who cannot go to school on week days, an opportunity to learn to read and write, on Sunday. Subscribers pay one dollar annually. Ten dollars entitle a person to membership for life. By a late report of the managers it appears, that between 1791 and 1800, there had been expended on the education of children, 3968 dollars 56 cents. The number taught during that time being 2127. There were three schools then in operation, one for boys, and one for girls, in the city; and a third for boys in Southwark, each containing about 60 scholars. From want of funds, only one school was supported in 1806. In 1808, the school for boys, in the city, was resumed, and by the donation of the trustees of John Keble's estate, (about $2000) a third school was opened in the Northern Liberties. The utility of the institution has been fully proved. Many of the pupils, who had no other opportunity of acquiring the benefit of school learning than that which had been presented by this institution, attained therein the power of spelling and reading with correctness and propriety, and of writing an easy and legible hand. Besides which, by attending, at hours not interfering with public worship, they are, in a great measure, preserved from mispending their time, and from acquiring a habit of idleness. It appears from the minutes of the managers, that some of the boys who have attended this school, have since

become opulent and respectable members of the community.

The present income of the society is $400 50.

President—Right Rev. William White, D. D.

2. *The Philadelphia Society for the Establishment and Support of Charity Schools.*

This society originated in the following way.

In the year 1799, a few young men, mostly apprentices and clerks, with some who had just commenced business, formed themselves into a society under the name of "The Philadelphia Society, for the instruction of Indigent Boys." Their number did not exceed seven or eight. After obtaining a few more associates, they opened a night school, in which from twenty to thirty scholars were instructed in the rudiments of the English language, by the members, who officiated in weekly classes of two. This school was kept open during the winters of 1799 and 1800, and of 1801. The scholars made considerable progress. The expense of their tuition was inconsiderable. As soon as the labours of the society became generally known, a great accession of members took place. In the summer of 1801, such was the zeal and confidence of the members, that they resolved to establish a day school, and thereby incur an expense of from 600 to 800 dollars, which expense was to be wholly defrayed from the contributions of the members. Arrangements were making to open in the autumn, when a circumstance occurred which finally placed the institution beyond all danger of failure. Mr. Christopher Ludwick, an old and respectable German citizen, died in the month of June 1801, leaving the residue of his estate, which was estimated at $10,000 or 12,000, as his mite, to the first association of persons who

should be incorporated, for the purpose of teaching, gratis, the poor of all denominations in the city of Philadelphia, the districts of Southwark and the Northern Liberties, without respect to the country or religion of their parents or friends. As soon as the contents of the will became public, several associations were attempted but all gave way, except that of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, who formed themselves into a society for the purpose alluded to, and applied for a charter, under the provisions of an act of assembly of this state. A similar application was made by the members of the Philadelphia Society, who formed a more perfect constitution, and assumed a new name, "The Philadelphia Society for the Establishment and Support of Charity Schools." The governor (M'Kean) signed both charters at the same time; and the Philadelphia Society being first incorporated, became entitled to, and received $10,000 from the executors of Mr. Ludwick. They further expect to receive, on the death of Mrs. L. some real estate, in which she has a life interest.*

The school is kept in a house, erected on purpose, in Walnut street, between Sixth and Seventh: 30 feet front, and 80 deep: the lot is 48 1-2 by 140.

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* There was so much active benevolence, and generous zeal, connected with the measure of procuring the charter, that it would be unjust to a meritorious individual not to mention the facts. As the devise of Mr. Ludwick belonged to the society first incorporated, it became all-important to reach Lancaster first, in order to obtain the enrollment of the instrument, until which the act was not complete. The trustees of the University hired an express rider. The president of the Philadelphia Society, Joseph Bennet Eves, undertook, on behalf of that society, to go to Lancaster. Both left Philadelphia at 12 o'clock on the 7th of September, 1801. Mr. Eves reached Lancaster (66 miles) in seven hours. The express gave up the journey, after proceeding

3. *Aimwell School Society.*

The origin of this association is as follows. In the year 1796, three young women resolved to unite their exertions in instructing a few poor, ignorant and neglected female children, and accordingly

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part of the way. The act of incorporation is dated the 8th of September, 1801.

Abstracts from the accounts of the treasurer, and the report of the board of managers of the Philadelphia Society, for the establishment and support of Charity Schools, for the year 1810.

RECEIPTS.

In the treasury at commencement of the year, -		$2831 17
Contribution of members, - - - - -		1224 10
Installation of new members, - - - -		14
Rent of cellar, under school house, - - -		80
Do. lot in Kensington, - - - - - -		12
Interest of loan office certificate, - - - -		54 16
Do. bonds and mortgages, - - - - -		568 20
Dividends of bank stock, - - - - -		45
Principal of bonds and mortgages, - - -		1733 33
		6561 96

PAYMENTS.

Lent on mortgage, - - - - - -	3100		
Enlarging school house, - - - -	1264	39	
EXPENSES OF SCHOOL, viz.			
Salaries of two teachers, - -	1300		
Incidental, for books and stationary,	153	50	
			1453 50
Ground occupied by C. Ludwick's tomb, Germantown, - - - - - -	20		
Insurance, - - - - - - - -	57	24	
Commissions to collector of contributions, -	41	95	
Repairs to building and contingencies, -	73	35	
Erecting an air heater, - - - -	60	28	
			3071 41
Balance in treasury, January 1, 1811,			$490 55

opened a small school room, in which some of the most useful branches of learning were taught, viz. sewing, reading, writing, and arithmetic. In the course of the first year several joined the little association, and thus the school was maintained for more than two years: by that time it had so much increased, that it was judged necessary to hire a

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CAPITAL STOCK.

United States converted six per cent,	903	17
Farmers and Mechanics Bank, 10 shares,	700	
Bonds and Mortgages,	8282	40
Schuylkill permanent bridge, 5 shares,	50	
Philadelphia library, 1 share,	40	
	$9975	57

REAL ESTATE.

A lot of ground in Kensington, rented at twelve dollars per annum * School house and lot of ground in Walnut street, actual cost, $10460 14. The number of members now belonging to the society is 228, each of whom pay 5 dollars per annum, towards the support of the school.

The legacies received by the society have all been invested in productive stock and real estate; and are as follows, viz.

From Christopher Ludwick's estate,		$103	40
John Keble's	do.	3000	
Thomas Kinsey's	do.	160	
Catharine Zimminnan's	do.	106	67
Ruth Garland's	do.	100	
Mary Cannon's	do.	66	46
		$13,773	13

STATE OF THE SCHOOL.

There were under the care of the institution, at the commencement of the year,	278	boys
Discharged during the year	181	
	97	
Admitted do.	130	
Remaining in school,	227	

* Part of this lot was a donation of John Dickinson, esq. late of Wilmington, (Delaware) deceased.

person to take charge of the sewing; the members still continuing to attend to all the other business of the school. At the end of twelve years, a writing master was employed under the direction of the society, the members of which visit it almost daily; and in case of the absence of either of the teachers, from sickness or otherwise, supply the vacancy.

From the year 1798 to 1800, the number of scholars was limited to fifty: since that period, sixty-five

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Of whom 109 can read, write and cipher—nearly all of them having received the whole of their education in the Seminary.

The 181 discharged were chiefly apprenticed—81 of them could read, write and cipher.

The expense of tuition this year, amounted to $5 81 each, on the average number of scholars.

There have been 752 boys admitted into the school, since the incorporation of the society, September 8, 1801.

When two teachers were employed, the board had in contemplation a larger number of scholars, but finding in the course of the year, that one teacher would be fully competent to the care of all that had been admitted, the services of the other have been dispensed with; and, as the salaries of the teachers formed the principal items in the expenses of the school, this diminution will reduce the amount of tuition to less than $3 50 per annum for each scholar, the year ensuing.

It is contemplated to open a school for girls, in the room lately occupied by the boys, as soon as suitable superintendents can be procured.

Children of the poor, of all denominations, in the city of Philadelphia, district of Southwark, and the Northern Liberties, without respect to the country or religion of their parents or friends, are objects of the care of the institution, and may be admitted on application to the teacher at the school house in Walnut street, or to either of the members of the Board of Managers.

Donations, in aid of the funds, may be made to either of the members of the Board.

Published by order of the Society.

THOMAS BRADFORD, President.
JOSEPH R. KAMMERER, Vice President.
BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
STEPHEN NORTH, Secretary.

have been constantly instructed. Many are always waiting for vacancies. Any who are unable to pay for their instruction, are considered suitable objects for the school, and none are rejected on account of their religious profession, although no "Friend's children," have ever partaken of its benefits.

This association under the title of "The Society for the free Instruction of Female Children," consists generally of eighteen members, who raise a sum annually, among themselves, towards the support of the school; which, with a few occasional donations, were all the means they had for carrying it on for several years: but an annual subscription is now opened for the purpose, the amount of which, however, is only sufficient to defray about one half the expense, not including rent, (a school room having been granted, free of charge, by the Society of Friends.) The school is now kept in the Friends' school house, south Fourth street.

4. *Philadelphia Union Society,*

Was formed in 1804, and "owes its origin to two female societies, the members of which belonged to the second and third Presbyterian Churches in Philadelphia, and who associated for pious purposes. In addition to their personal improvement, they were desirous of adopting some plan by which they might be serviceable to their fellow creatures, and promote especially their religious interests. Under the influence of these sentiments, it was resolved to endeavour to establish a school for the instruction of poor female children." This was opened in January 1805, and children of all sects were admitted. A female teacher was appointed to take charge of the school, and a committee of twelve members was appointed to attend with the teacher, not only for the purpose

of assisting in the discharge of her ordinary duties, but to aid in inculcating sentiments of piety and virtue, an essential part of the design of the institution. Sixty children were in a short time received into the school.

The institution depends upon subscription of one dollar annually, and upon occasional donations and legacies, for its support. Of the latter it has received two, one of $266 66, from the estate of the late Miss Ann Smith, one of the original founders of the society, and another of $200, from the late Miss E. C. Budd.

The school is now held back of the Second Presbyterian church.

More than 300 children have been taught to read, write and sew; have committed to memory large portions of holy Scripture, many devout hymns, and have been instructed in such catechism as was most approved of by their parents.

In 1805–6 and 7, the receipts were	$1576 11
Expenses	1174 34
	$401 77

The society was incorporated in 1808. Its title is, "The Philadelphia Union Society, for the Education of Poor Female Children."

President—Mrs. M. M'Mullin, 114, S. Front st.
Secretary—Miss H. Ord, 354, do.
Treasurer—Miss Eliza Hall, 71, High street.

5. *St. Joseph's Society.*

This society is composed of members of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and was instituted not only for educating, but maintaining poor orphan children. It was incorporated in 1807.

The capital is $4,397 90. Fifteen orphan children were clothed, schooled, and relieved while sick, during the year ending the 19th of March last, 1811.

President—Right Rev. Bishop Egan.
Vice President—Edward Carrell.
Treasurer—James O'Ellers.
Secretary—J. Maitland.

6. *Adelphi School.*

This establishment was formed in 1807; and the society incorporated in 1808, under the title of "The Philadelphia Association of Friends, for the Instruction of Poor Children."

The plan of instruction is that of Lancaster, but improved.

The corporation consists of no more than 45 persons, and they must be of the society of Friends.

The affairs of the society are managed by twelve directors, a treasurer and clerk, appointed annually. The managers superintend the schools, provide for their accommodation, and employ teachers.

The school opened on the 11th of January, 1808. In settling the mode of conducting the school, much information was obtained in consequence of a visit paid by several of the members, with the tutor, to a school of the same kind previously established in the city of New York, and from reading Lancaster's book. The school is now held in a house, 70 feet front by 35 feet deep, and is calculated to contain, in two rooms, 600 scholars. The number at present (July 1811) is about 200, whose progress will bear a comparison with that of other schools. It is calculated that the annual expense of the school, including teacher's salary, fire wood, stationary, &c. will amount to the sum of 1200 dollars, or at the rate of four dollars a year for each scholar. This calculation,

however, is founded upon the supposition of the full compliment of pupils being made up, to wit, 300. No children under five, nor more than thirteen years old, are taken. Those who choose to pay for their children, may have them admitted upon paying one dollar for each child, quarterly. Subscribers paying four dollars annually, or upwards, are authorised to recommend any number of suitable objects, who will be taken on the lists of applicants, and admitted according to priority, as vacancies occur. Fifty dollars entitle a person to the privilege of an annual contributor for life.

The managers avoid inculcating particular tenets of religion: "but enforce, with all reasonable and practicable assiduity, the laws of morality, and obligations of virtue:" and though they consider themselves enjoined to embrace every suitable occasion to imbue the minds of the children, with a just and solemn sense of their religious duties, as derived from the gospel, yet it is their design to confine themselves to its most obvious truths, according to their generally received acceptation. The Bible is the only religious book taught in the school.

The school is built upon part of two lots in Peg's street, Northern Liberties, presented to the society by William Sansom and Thomas Scattergood.

The association have published, "A Sketch of the Origin and Progress of the Adelphi School," containing also rules for its government, bye laws, names of contributors, and a sketch of the mode of education adopted in the school, which may be had by application to any of the managers.

Managers—John Paul, John C. Evans, David Jones, Clement Biddle, jun. Isaac Donaldson, Samuel Haydock, James P. Parke, Roberts Vaux,

Reuben Haines, Charles Allen, Robert Smith, jun. Benjamin Ferris.

Roberts Vaux, Secretary to the Board.

James P. Parke, Recorder of Admissions.

Treasurer—John Cooke.

Clerk of the Association—Elihu Pickering.

Besides the above schools for the gratuitous education of poor children, there are a number of other schools, belonging to different religious societies. Thus, the Friends have several schools belonging to their corporation,* from the foundation of which, part of their funds have been devoted to the free education of poor children of all denominations. For many years past, and at present, one hundred scholars annually, of that description, derive the benefit of its patronage.

The funds of the school corporation have been increased by the bequests of several members of the society; among whom, the late alderman Carter deserves to be particularly noticed.

The United Episcopal Churches have one free school, consisting of 60 boys; and one, of about 40 girls. The second Presbyterian Church has one free school. The German Lutherans have six schools, in some of which boys and girls are taught together, and in some separately. The German language is taught in all, and the catechism of the church committed to memory; in some arithmetic is taught. An academy for teaching the learned languages was lately commenced by that society. The German Calvinists, or Reformed Church, have two schools; and the Catholics have two schools; in all of which, poor children, in membership with the several religious societies, are educated gratis. The University of

* "Friend's Public Schools, founded by charter of Wm. Penn, in the town and county of Philadelphia, 1697."

Pennsylvania also, has had a charitable school connected with that institution, since its foundation.

Public Provision for Free Education.

By a law, passed April 4, 1809, by the legislature of Pennsylvania, the poor were permitted to send their children to the most convenient school. The teacher of which is to present his bill to the county commissioners, who if they approve thereof, shall draw an order for the same upon the county treasurer for the amount. The price to be charged is to "be agreeably to the usual rates of charging for tuition in the said school."

In the counties of the state, where the terms of tuition are moderate, this law has been found useful, but in Philadelphia, where the poor are numerous, and the price of teaching in some schools is high, the tax upon the city and county has been found enormously oppressive, and the law by no means productive of good proportioned thereto, as the following facts will shew. From the 1st of January to July 27, 1811, 1828 scholars have been educated, at an expense of $12,124, 27, which is at the rate of $11, 63 per scholar annually, while the expense of the charity school, in Walnut street, is only $5 81, and that of the Adelphi School is $4 per year.

Schools for the Education of Blacks.

The following schools have been instituted for the free education of blacks.

In the year 1770, a school was established by the monthly meeting of Friends of Philadelphia, under the tuition of a master, and superintended by a committee of said meeting. It was for many years supported by the voluntary contributions of Friends.

Anthony Benezet, who served several years on the committee, and who had the charge of this school, became so interested in its behalf, that in the year 1782, he took upon him the tuition thereof, and continued in that situation until his death, (the 3d of May, 1784) and by his last will and testament bequeathed a large sum towards its further support. In September, 1784, another school was opened by the committee, under the tuition of a mistress, both which schools have been continued to this time, and are at present under the care of a joint committee, appointed by the three monthly meetings of Friends in this city. The present income of this institution is principally vested in ground rents, amounting to rather more than 650 dollars, annually, out of which a considerable sum is paid for taxes. The average number of scholars attending in the two schools is between 70 and 80. The boys are taught reading, writing and arithmetic: and the girls, reading, writing and sewing. The schools are held in Willing's alley.

Two schools, one for boys, and one for girls, are supported out of the funds left to the late Dr. Bray, and to the trustees of his charity.* Ten negro boys, and about 50 girls are constantly educated. In the school with the boys, there are also thirty pay scholars under the same master.

The African church of St. Thomas has a school, in which forty pay scholars are instructed by a

* The trustees in Philadelphia, of "the associates of Dr. Bray, in London," are the Rev. Dr. White, Rev. Dr. Blackwell, and Thomas Cumpston, Esq. (See An Account of the designs of the Associates of the late Dr. Bray, with an Abstract of their proceedings, London 1800.) The sum originally remitted, after the peace of 1783, was £500. By time and judicious management, this sum has so increased, that £460 have been returned to the trustees in London, and enough still retained for the purposes designed by the donors.

black teacher. The "Union Society,"* has also a school in which 40 boys are instructed, by a white teacher. Another school is kept by a coloured man, in which there are upwards of 40 boys, who pay.

Patriotic Societies—1. *Domestic Society*,

Was established in the year 1805, for the encouragement of domestic manufactures. The capital stock consists of ten thousand dollars, divided into two hundred shares of fifty dollars. By charter, liberty is given to increase the capital to $50,000. The affairs of the society are managed by a president, secretary, treasurer, and twelve directors, elected on the first Monday in February of every year. The treasurer must give a bond for the faithful performance of his duty. The directors are authorised to lay out the funds, to regulate the affairs of the society generally, to make advances either in cash or raw materials, as shall suit the applicants, upon all American manufactures of woollen, cotton or linen, amounting to one half of the affixed value of the articles, when deposited in the ware house of the society, and pay the residue when sold, charging and deducting therefrom legal interest, for the time the money may remain in advance upon the goods, and such a commission as shall be affixed by the board on effecting the sales. This has been fixed at 5 per cent. If the articles deposited remain six months on hand, the board may then sell them at auction, and the neat proceeds duly placed to the credit of the owners. The directors may purchase raw materials. The board meet once in two weeks: other articles

* "The Union Society for the support of schools and domestic manufactures, for the benefit of the African race, and people of colour, established 1810."

besides those mentioned, may be received and sold on commission, but no advances are made on them. They may be withdrawn upon paying storage. The treasurer shall deliver a general statement of the funds of the institution, once every month, at a regular meeting of the board. Shares are transferrable, upon paying twenty-five cents for the certificate. No transfers shall entitle any one to a vote, unless made at least thirty days prior to the day of election. The board shall, at least twenty days prior to the expiration of the term for which they are elected, call a general meeting of the stockholders, and lay before them a full statement of the funds of the society. Stockholders must be citizens of the United States.

Monies are to be paid only upon the order of the president, countersigned by the secretary. The society is incorporated by the legislature of Pennsylvania.

President—Paul Cox. Warehouse, No. 11, south Third street.

Money is lent to manufacturers on good notes, upon legal interest; and in this way the society has done a great deal of good. When established, it was ascertained, that five hundred weavers could not find employment, and to obtain a living were forced to engage in other work: by assistance from the society all are employed; the dividends have yielded to the stockholders six per cent. and sometimes eight per cent., but interest was but a secondary consideration with the subscribers. Every city and populous town should establish a similar society, as it is only in this way, that the permanent, the real independence of the country, can be established, and our workmen and money kept at home.

2. *Agricultural Society.*

"This society was formed in the year 1785, by some citizens, only a few of whom were actually engaged in husbandry, but who were convinced of its necessity, and of the assistance which such an association, properly attended to, would afford to the interests of agriculture. The society continued to meet regularly for several years, and published numerous communications from practical men, in the newspapers of the day, on various interesting subjects; and thereby contributed to diffuse the knowledge of many improvements in agriculture; the general adoption whereof, has visibly tended to increase the product, and to improve the qualities of the soil of Pennsylvania.

"After several years of active exertion, the society was permitted to fall into a long sleep, but was again revived, in the winter of 1804, and holds regular meetings."* It was incorporated in February 1809. Two volumes of Memoirs, in 8vo, have been published; the first in 1808: the second during the present year.† The society meet in the philosophical hall, the 2d Tuesday of every month.

President—Richard Peters.
Vice President—George Clymer.
Treasurer—Samuel Hodgdon.
Secretary—James Mease, M. D.

3. *Cattle Society.*

This society was instituted in the year 1809, for improving the breed of cattle, in Pennsylvania, by several persons concerned in grazing, and resid-

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* Preface to Memoirs of the Society, vol. 1.
† By Johnson and Warner.

ing in and near Philadelphia. They have published an address to the public, explaining the object of the association, and have proposed several premiums, for importing certain improved breeds of cattle from Europe, and for originating them at home. Two premiums have already been taken, one for $100: the other for $50.

Shows are held every spring and autumn at Bush-hill, (which has been leased by the society) for the exhibition and sale of every species of farm stock; poor, fat, and those destined for breeding.

President—Lawrence Seckel.

Treasurer—Wm. Guier.

The good effects of this society have already been perceived. It meets the first Monday in every month, in the philosophical hall.

Mutual Benefit Societies—1. *Carpenter's Company.*

In the year 1724, a number of house carpenters of the city and county of Philadelphia, formed themselves into a company, for the double purpose of obtaining instruction in the science of architecture, and of assisting such of their members as should by accident be in need of support, or the widows and minor children of members. They remained unincorporated until the year 1790, when they obtained a charter by an act of the legislature. The corporation meets on the third Monday of January, April, July and October, and on the same day of the week, in the same months, in every year at their hall, or other appointed place. A committee of seven, annually chosen, manage the affairs of the corporation. They may let their hall, or other estate of the corporation, for any term not exceeding two years: keep the buildings in repair, and settle the accounts of the company: one of them collects the rents, and re-

ceives the members money from the wardens, of whom there are three. Members, widows, or minor children, in want or in sickness, may receive from the committee any sum under forty dollars, until the next meeting; when if further aid be deemed necessary, the company determine the amount. The admission money is forty dollars. Sons of deceased members are admitted without a fee.

No members may undertake work, begun by other members, until the first undertaker is satisfied for the work done, unless by his or their consent, under penalty of paying such sum as a majority of the members may judge reasonable. Provision is made for obliging members to do justice to an employer; and for the settlement of disputes. No slaves are to be hired or taken as apprentices. Ten dollars is the fine for divulging the sentiments of members when discussing a question, and five dollars for shewing the book of prices to any except a member; for the second offence ten dollars, and for permitting a copy to be taken, the member is expelled.

The children of members deceased, (with the approbation of the widow, if one be left,) are protected by the society, and bound out to such trades as may suit their situation or dispositions. This society own a hall where the custom house is now kept, in a court south of Chesnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, and a range of buildings in the same court. The hall was built before the revolutionary war.

President—George Ingles.

2. *Ship Master's Society.*

A society for the relief of poor and distressed masters of ships, their widows, and children," was instituted in the year 1765, and incorporated in the year 1770, by the colonial legislature.

There are twelve managers, and a treasurer annually chosen; a statement of the accounts is published every year.*

Entrance money, forty dollars: quarterly contribution, fifty cents. The president is chosen every three months. The assistance to widows of de-

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* Abstract of the accounts of the Society, "For the relief of poor and distressed Masters of Ships, their Widows and Children," being a summary of the receipts and payments, from the 30th April, 1810, to the 30th April, 1811, as settled by a committee of the society, specially appointed for that purpose.

CASH DR.—

TO	Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, April 30th, 1810,	$503 83
	Quarterly payments and fines received,	418 30
	Subscription of new members,	155 20
	Donation from the post office,	314 32
	Interest and part of the principal of the United States stock,	1435 51
	Dividends from the Banks,	734 —
	Dividends from the Turnpike,	72 —
	City loan Interest, and a part of the principal,	254 —
	Donation,	263 38
	Principal and Interest of I—— O——'s bond and mortgage,	537 —
	Principal of exchange stock,	1000 —
	Interest on Bonds,	106 —
		$5793 54

CR.—

BY	Charities paid sundry persons,	$2024 —
	Cash for stock,	2815 62
	Managers orders on account of stock,	182 34
	Ditto ditto Contingent fund,	56 7
	Balance in the hands of the Treasurer, Charities,	434 97
	Ditto Contingent fund,	196 23
	Ditto Stock,	83 95
		$7935 40

SAMUEL VOLANS, Treasurer.

Philadelphia, May, 1811.

ceased members, is in proportion to their wants; the smallest sum that can be given is forty dollars annually. Funeral expenses of members are paid if required. Orphan children of deceased members are taken care of by the society, until fit to be put to trades.

3. *Pilot's Society.*

A society for the benefit of "decayed pilots, their widows and children," was formed in the year 1788, and incorporated in the year 1789. Its affairs are managed by twelve members, chosen from Philadelphia, Cape Henlopen, and Cape May; a general meeting of the society takes place twice a year. Members pay $1, 50, annually: and the treasurer annually publishes a statement of the funds. Widows of members may receive $60 annually.

The capital of the society is about $8,000.

Treasurer—Stephen Flanagan.

4. *Mariner's Society.*

Entrance money, five dollars; monthly payments, thirty-one cents; allowance to sick, three dollars weekly; to members wives at the decease of their husbands, twenty dollars, and thirty three cents from each member. If a member die abroad, his widow receives only thirty-three cents from each member.

President—George Chart.

Vice President—John Dick.

Secretary—John Bisset.

5. *Stone Cutter's Company,*

Was established in the year 1790, and incorporated in 1806, until which time the sole object of its association was, from time to time, to regulate the

measurement and prices of stone work, and other general concerns, an inattention to which, had caused much gross imposition to be practised upon the public. Its views are now more comprehensive, being " formed for the relief of poor and distressed stone cutters, their widows and children; and for the improvement of the art of stone cutting, and of the science of architecture." A system for the measurement of marble work is laid down, and a list of prices formed, subject to alterations and additions, as the prices of labour and materials may require. The bye laws provide for the relief of members employed by those who will not appoint a person to measure and value for them, and when a member will not consent to have his work measured. They also contain a provision expressly intended to defend the public from imposition by work of a bad quality, or from injury by unreasonably delaying to execute it. Application for redress in such cases is to be made to the president of the company.

The system of measurement and prices are not kept secret: every person desiring it, may have a bill of particulars, stating minutely the measurement and prices of each article, upon paying an additional measuring commission, for the extra trouble. Entrance money is ten dollars. Annual contribution four dollars.

It is contemplated to establish an architectural library, with such models and moulds as may be worthy of preservation.

President—John Miller, M. C.

6. *Master Bricklayer's Society.*

Incorporated, 1809. It was instituted upon the plan of the Stone Cutter's Society; as a benefit asso-

ciation, and to measure work. Besides the usual officers, there are twelve measurers of work.

President—John Taylor.

7. *Mutual Assistant Society of Hair Dressers, Surgeon Barbers, &c.*

This society was instituted and incorporated in 1796. Members pay ten dollars admission fee, and thirty seven and a half cents, monthly, into the common stock, and twelve and a half cents towards defraying expenses of the regular meetings, which are monthly. Members must be twenty-one years old, and not above forty-one years. Weekly allowance to members, four dollars; his customers are also to be attended. The stewards appoint the member to attend the customers of the sick. At the death of a member, widows or friends receive forty dollars, within one week after his decease.

President—John Murdock.

8. *Typographical Society.*

One of the last acts of the life of the venerable Franklin, was to assist in the organization of a benefit society of Journeymen Printers, who held their meetings during his life time at his house. This society was dissolved in the year 1795. In the year 1802, another was instituted, and incorporated in 1810, under the name of the "Philadelphia Typographical Society." It was formed not only upon the principle of mutual benefit, but also to equalise the price of labour, and thus to prevent imposition taking place upon the journeyman and employer. It meets monthly, and is managed by the usual officers, chosen annually; and twelve directors, who divide themselves into four classes, the members of which hold their offices during the term of one, two, three,

and four months; so that at every monthly meeting there may be an election of three directors. The secretary is appointed by the president and the directors. No persons are eligible as members, who are not citizens of Pennsylvania, and who shall not have served an apprenticeship satisfactory to the board of directors, to whom he may make application in person. Besides entrance money, the amount of which is discretionary with the board of directors, twenty five cents are paid monthly, until he has been ten years a member, or be rendered incapable, by sickness or otherwise, to pay. Neglecting to pay for three months deprives a member of a vote, and of any benefit from the society. After one year's defalcation, he ceases to be a member. Neglect to pay fines or forfeitures for three months, deprives a member of a vote. Persons actually sick, or absent, are excused. Thirty dollars being paid on admission, is considered equal to ten years monthly subscription. Three dollars, but no more, per week are allowed to any sick member. If absent and sick, the money is remitted to him, upon proper certificates being forwarded to the president; but he must have belonged six months to the society, or be a stranger and in absolute distress, to entitle him to that relief. Twenty-five dollars are allowed in case of the death of a member.

The members deem themselves bound to procure employment for one another in preference to those not belonging to the society; hence there is no excuse for a single member to be idle, and so much celebrity has this society obtained, that employers, not only in the city, but in all parts of the United States, when in want of good workmen, apply to the president to recommend them. The annual income of the real estate of the society is not to exceed five

hundred pounds. Their personal estate, at present, amounts to about sixteen hundred dollars. Members are dispersed through every part of the union.

President—Horatio Boate.

9. *Master Taylors.*

Incorporated, 1805. Admission money, seven dollars. Stated meetings, second Monday in January, April, July, and October; at each meeting every member is to pay twenty-five cents. Funeral expenses of poor members are defrayed by the society. None but those who have been members two years, are entitled to pecuniary aid from the society, except in the case of funeral expenses. Members neglecting to pay fines or contributions, for one year, after due notice, forfeit their right to the benefits of the society.

President—Benjamin Thaw.

10. *Provident Society of House Carpenters.*

Incorporated 1809. The members must be between twenty-one and forty-one years, healthy, and of good morals. Admission fee, two dollars. The stated meetings are on the third Tuesday of every month. Monthly payments, thirty-one and a quarter cents. The secretary must notify members of their fines, or pay the amount himself. A visiting committee, transact the business relative to the sick; visit widows and orphans of deceased members, and report their wants to the society. Sick members must be visited in twenty-four hours after receiving a notice of their illness; if entitled to relief they must inform the president, after one week, who orders payment of the stipulated sum. The visiting committee are required to visit the widows of members, in com-

pany with the president, at least once in three months. Thirty dollars are allowed upon the death of a member, and fifteen dollars in case of that of his wife; and at the next meeting ensuing, each member contributes twenty-five cents, or twelve and a half cents, either as a member or his wife may have died. Weekly allowance to sick, three dollars.

President—Thomas Wood.

11. *Master Mechanic's Benevolent Society*,

Was instituted in the year 1810. Candidates for membership must have been master mechanics, at least two years previously to their application for admission; be twenty-three years old, and recommended by two members. Members pay ten dollars on admission. The society meets five times yearly; and pay four dollars annually, by installments of one dollar. No person may be eligible to any office, until he has been twelve months a member. The visiting committee, consisting of five, transact all business relative to sick members, report their situation to the president, and carry the money he orders, to them. Two of the committee visit him once during his sickness. In case of death, report is made to the society of the situation of the widow and children, their names and ages. Children educated by the society are under the care of the committee, who provide schools and visit them once in three months; and at a proper age, with consent of their friends, provide suitable places for them. They also carry to the widow her quarterly allowance, and assist her by advice, if required. The fund committee receive all monies of the society, and pay them to the treasurer. The president and four of the committee must sign orders for money. Three hundred dollars must always be left in the treasurer's hands for incidental expenses. Thirty dollars are allowed for

funeral expenses of a member, if the situation of his widow or children require help: not more than one hundred dollars are to be paid to any widow, annually.

Similar societies are instituted by the Cordwainers, whose capital is fifteen hundred dollars. By the Journeymen Blacksmiths; Journeymen Taylors have two, viz. the Union and Philadelphia Benevolent; Hatters; Journeymen Bricklayers; for aged and infirm Master Coopers, their widows and children; and by the Journeymen Coopers. In all, seventeen.

Other Mutual Benefit Societies.

These are numerous and annually increasing.

1. *Provident Society,*

Was instituted in 1793, and incorporated in 1796. Candidates must be 21 years of age, healthy and of good morals, and on admission, pay a sum agreeably to their ages, as follows: If between twenty-one and thirty years, $15; between thirty and thirty-five, $17; between thirty-five and forty, $19; if above forty years, $20. The society meet five times a year, and pay four dollars annually in installments of one dollar. Three dollars are allowed, weekly, to sick members, after they have belonged to the society for twelve months. Distant sick members may receive the allowance upon sending forward a certificate of their situation. A fund committee, collect all monies due to the society, and pay them to the treasurer; and draw upon him for such sums as they may agree to invest, or dispose of as may be most conducive to the interest of the society. One hundred dollars are always to be left in the hands of the treasurer. In case of the death of a member, twenty dollars are ad-

vanced to defray expenses of funeral, and the same sum is to be paid to his widow, annually, while single. When the society's funds are more than three hundred dollars, orphans are clothed and educated, under the direction of the visiting committee, who with the president, are to visit the schools once in every three months. By a report, lately published, of the state of this society, it appears that the funds amount to nearly $2,500. The number of members is 103. From the 3d of April, 1795, to April, 1811, $992 have been disbursed among fifty-two sick members; and $2,251 among thirty-two widows; of this number, twelve are at present entitled to the benefit of the society; and several of their children are aided in their clothing and schooling.

President—Liberty Browne.

2. *The Philanthropic Society,*

Was also instituted in 1793, and incorporated in 1799. Entrance money $5; quarterly dues, one dollar; allowance to sick, three dollars; in case of the death of a member, twenty dollars are paid to defray the expenses of his funeral. If a member's wife die, he receives $14. On the death of a member, the surviving members contribute one quarter of a dollar each, to be paid to the widow, children or parents, if there be any.

President—John Dennis.

3. *Columbian Benevolent Society.*

Instituted 1804. All well known, healthy citizens of Pennsylvania, are eligible; but they must not be older than forty years, and not younger than twenty-three. Five stewards attend to the applications of the

sick. Monies are paid by the treasurer, upon an order from the stewards, to be approved of by the president, vice president, and signed by the secretary. Allowance to sick members, two dollars weekly; twenty dollars in case of death of a member, and 25 cents from each member to his widow. If the wife of a member die, he receives fifteen dollars.

The following Benefit Societies also exist in Philadelphia.

4. American Beneficial Society. 105 members.
5. St. Tammany Benevolent Society.
6. Northern Liberty Benevolent Society.
7. Union Beneficial Society.
8. Philanthropic Society.
9. Philadelphia Benevolent Society. 94 members.
10. American Friendly Institution. 100 members.
11. Friendly Society of Philadelphia.
12. Union Society of Philadelphia.
13. Independent Benevolent Society.
14. Pennsylvania Benefit Society.
15. Friendly Society.

The objects, principles, and in general, the rules of these societies are the same. They were originally established to prevent the degrading reflection arising from the circumstance of being relieved, while sick, by private or public charity: the members may demand their relief as a *right*. Fines are generally inflicted upon members absent at stated meetings, and greater fines if absent at the annual meetings: also for divulging any reflections made upon a member's character in the society; for slandering members, unless the facts can be proved; and for irregular behaviour during the meetings of the society. Fines, from two to eight dollars, are also inflicted upon those who decline serving in the offices to which they

have been elected. Distant sick members must have their illness certified by a magistrate, minister, or overseer of the poor, to entitle them to relief.

No member receives the benefit of the association unless his quarterly subscriptions, and his fines are paid up; nor until after he has been a certain time a member; from one to two years is the usual time stipulated. Diseases, the consequence of quarrels, drunkenness or vices, are not relieved. Provision is also made for orphans, for impositions on the society; for expulsion for immoralities or crimes, peculation, or omission to pay subscriptions; want of punctuality in this last respect, after two or three meetings, excludes a member from the benefit of the association.

The treasurer commonly gives a bond, who, with the secretary, is allowed a small gratuity for extra trouble. The members commonly are required to attend the funeral of deceased members, and to wear a black scarf round their hats or arm.

Such societies cannot be too strongly recommended. All classes of workmen, and others who depend upon their daily labour for their support; and who in case of their death would leave their families in distress, should be persuaded to form or join benevolent societies. In Europe political economists are so well convinced of the importance of such associations, that they recommend them, although from the numerous taxes, the difficulty of procuring a living, by a labourer or artist, is so great, that they must retrench their comforts to enable them to pay their subscriptions. In this country it is well known that every man, who chooses to work, even as a day labourer, can earn much more than he requires for his support; and from not being a member of such an association, the extra sum is squandered in va-

rious ways, according to the habits of the man; so that when overtaken by sickness, he is unable to support himself, and either suffers, or is obliged to apply to the guardians of the poor, or be assisted by his friends; even in the case of tradesmen, in a good way of business, such societies may prove highly beneficial, by preventing distress in case of unforeseen calamity, or lingering indisposition.

Associations for Relief of Foreign Emigrants.—
1. *St. Andrews.*

The oldest association for the relief of distressed emigrants, is the society of St. Andrew; the date of its formation cannot now be precisely ascertained, but it is known to have existed for many years before the American revolution. It was incorporated in 1808; the clear value or income of real estate, and the interest of the money lent by them shall not exceed five hundred pounds.

The active duties of the society devolve upon six assistants; they are to pay attention to emigrants from Scotland, inquire into their treatment during the passage, and into their circumstances and views; to assist them by their advice, and to recommend such of them as they may think proper to the society for pecuniary relief. They may also relieve natives of Scotland, their widows and children, or being the widows, children, or grand children of members of the society: but must not exceed the sum of twenty dollars, in a donation to any one person, nor the sum of one hundred dollars in the whole, in the advancements by them, between any two stated meetings. Members pay five dollars upon admission, and three annually. The society meet four times an-

nually; on St. Andrew's day, and on the last days of February, May, and August.

President—Wm. M'Pherson.
Treasurer—William Stothart.
Secretary—Quintin Campbell.

2. *St. George's Society,*

Was instituted in the year 1772, for purposes similar to those of the former two; but has not yet been incorporated. The active duties fall upon the stewards, of whom there are twelve.

President—Robert E. Griffith.
Vice President—Thomas Ketland.
Treasurer—John Waddington.
Secretary—George Davis.

3. *Welsh Society.*

The Society of St. David, was also formed before the American revolution, but the early records having been lost, the precise year of its origin cannot now be known.

In the year 1798, a number of the descendents of Welshmen, associated for the purpose of relieving Welsh emigrants in distress, and were incorporated in 1802. This society has rendered very essential services, upon several occasions, to the objects for whose benefit it was instituted.

President—Samuel Meredith.
Vice President—Robert Wharton.
Treasurer—Thos. Cumpston.
Secretary—J. S. Lewis.

4. *Hibernian Society.*

Was instituted about the year 1792, for the purpose of protecting Irish emigrants from the cruelty

and tyrannical conduct of masters and owners of vessels employed in the passenger trade.

Previously to the revolutionary war, and for some years immediately succeeding peace, the importation of Irish and Germans was a profitable business, and was steadily followed by many persons. Those foreigners who could not pay for their passages, indented themselves, for two or three years as servants; and profit being the only object of those concerned in the trade, they often crowded their vessels to such a degree, that pestilential diseases originated on board, and great mortality ensued. The provisions too were often bad in quality, or deficient in quantity, and famine sometimes took off those whom disease did not reach.

Scenes like these were so often repeated, that they roused the humanity of several Irish gentlemen, some of whom had suffered by, and many of whom had witnessed the conduct of those concerned in the trade; and associated for the purpose of checking the enormity. Several citizens, more particularly the natives of Germany and Scotland, seeing the great usefulness of the society, became members, and disregarding national names, contributed to the funds and to the general usefulness of the society.

The officers of the society, consist of a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer; but the chief duty is imposed upon the acting committee of twelve, which is divided into four classes, each class taking a tour of duty for three months. This duty consists in visiting all vessels arriving in the port, from Ireland, with passengers, making strict inquiry into the character and circumstances of those passengers who may be in any necessity, and to afford them assistance. To inquire about the number of passengers on board, and if they have been in every respect well treated; and whether the masters or

freighters have conducted themselves agreeably to the laws for the regulation of the passenger trade,* which, for want of attention, had been often shamefully contravened: in case they find that these have been violated, or that the passengers have been in any way wronged, they are required to employ counsel to prosecute the offender.

5. *German Incorporated Society,*

Was formed at a very early date, and incorporated September 20, 1781. Their objects are to attend to the wants of Germans arriving in the state; to teach and improve poor children in the English and German languages, and to erect a library. The income of their real estate must not exceed twenty-five hundred pounds.

This society has a neat hall in Seventh street, one room of which, handsomely furnished, is exclusively appropriated to accommodate the society at their quarterly meetings.

President—George A. Baker.

Mutual Benefit Societies of Foreigners and their Descendents.—1. *United German Benefit Society,*

Was instituted in 1785; incorporated 1798, and consists of one hundred and fifteen native Germans, or descendents of Germans, between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-six, who pay three dollars entrance money. The society meets eight times a

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* So early as the year 1749, a law was passed by the colonial legislature for the regulation of the passenger trade; in 1765, further provision was made; and in 1794, an act was passed containing the most ample rules for the prevention of the evils arising from the avarice, or inhumanity, of those concerned in the trade.

year. Sick members, if confined to bed, receive four dollars per week; if not confined, two dollars sixty-seven cents weekly. Widows, or lawful children, after the death of a member, receive twenty dollars to assist in defraying funeral expenses. Lunatic, or infirm members, who have been orderly, receive subscriptions, weekly, as a majority shall agree upon.

President—William Binder.

2. *German American Mutual Assistance Society,*

Was incorporated 1801. The funds amount to fourteen hundred dollars. Entrance money, eight dollars. Monthly contribution, thirty-seven and a half cents. Allowance to sick members, from three to four dollars per week; to members on decease of their wives, twenty-five dollars; and to members wives, on decease of their husbands, fifty dollars. Number of members one hundred and ten.

President—John Bierebaum.

3. *Caledonian Society.*

Instituted 1790. All the members must be Scotchmen, or their offspring; at least thirty years of age, and not above forty years. Original subscription, two dollars; those that entered after January 1791, paid half a dollar additional for every year above thirty. Quarterly subscription, half a dollar; six months arrearages exclude a member from the society. Stated meetings are in January, April, July and October. Three visitors attend to the sick, who are allowed two dollars and a half, weekly, during an illness. After an illness of twenty-six weeks, the allowance is reduced to one dollar per week. Distant members are also relieved.

President—Thomas Dobson.

Treasurer—A. Campbell.

4. *Scot's Thistle Society.*

This institution combines in its operations all the advantages of a mutual benefit, and of a charitable society.

It was instituted in November 1796, and incorporated in March 1799. It is composed of natives of Scotland, their sons, and the sons of members. The management of its affairs is vested in a president, vice president, treasurer, six counsellors and a secretary, who are elected annually on the 30th of November, St. Andrew's day. The original fund of the society was created, and is supported, by the entrance money paid by new members, the quarterly contributions of the members, and by donations. Entrance money of the members, if under forty years of age, two dollars; and one dollar for every year older till 45; one dollar is paid at each quarterly meeting. If a member is sick, or otherwise disabled from following his usual employment, he is visited by two members of the council, who carry to him three dollars weekly, during the continuance of his indisposition. He is furnished with medicines and medical advice, provided he is not in circumstances to pay for them. The benefit of medical assistance is likewise extended to all sickness which may occur in a member's family, and under particular circumstances, to any indigent sick person who may be recommended to the society as deserving of charity.

When a member dies, twenty dollars are allowed to defray his funeral expenses, and all the members attend the funeral, with black crape round the left arm. If a member's wife die, twelve dollars are allowed; on the death of a member's widow, ten dollars are paid for funeral expenses.

Besides the above, the society have lately set on foot a separate fund for the benefit of the widows of members during their widowhood. This was begun in 1808, and only went partially into operation about six months ago; but as the capital accumulates, the benefit to widows will be augmented in proportion. These benefits are confirmed to every member and their widows, "not as a charity, but a just right."

In addition to the preceding benefits, this society applies, in charitable contributions, the proceeds of a principal stock, which is solely appropriated for the relief and assistance of emigrants from Scotland, who may be in indigent circumstances, their children, widows, &c. The views of the society in their distribution of this charity are, to relieve the present necessities of the applicants, and if possible, by their advice and assistance, to put them in a way to support themselves.

The various funds of the society are at present in a very flourishing condition, and the affairs of the society are so conducted as to give general satisfaction. The present number of members exceeds eighty.

The income for the last year, from November 30, 1809, to November 30th, 1810, arising out of entrance money paid by new members; quarterly dues, interest of money lent, &c. $570 37 1-2

Expenditure of last year, viz. weekly allowance to sick members, do. to widows, charities, and contingent expenses, &c. $418 50

Stated meetings of the society are held on the first Mondays of March, June, September and the 30th November.

President—James M'Alpin.
Vice President—John Lang.
Treasurer—William Wilson.
Secretary—William Patton.

4. *St. Patrick's Benevolent Society.*

Incorporated 1804. Members are Irishmen, or their sons, and must be citizens, and between twenty-one and forty years of age. Initiation fee, five dollars. Monthly payments, twenty-five cents. Three dollars, weekly allowance to sick members. Twenty dollars are allowed to defray the funeral of a deceased member. Meet on the 17th of each month, at D. M'Karaher's, Second street below Lombard.

President—Wm. Duane.

6. *Societè de Bienfaisance.*

Instituted 1804. Incorporated 1805, for the relief of Frenchmen in distress. The calamities of war have given very frequent opportunities to the members of this most excellent institution, to exercise their humanity.

President—Mr. Laval.

Bible Society.

In December, 1808, a society was formed for the distribution of the Bible among the poor, and a general subscription made to effect the design Donations have also been received from the Bible Society, in London, and from pious individuals and religious societies in the United States. Three reports have been published of the proceedings of the society, by which it appears that, since it was organized, five thousand four hundred and twenty-two Bibles and New Testaments have been distributed by this society. Every part of the United States has received copies. Even Bibles in the German, Welsh and Gaelic languages have been distributed, to set-

tlements where those languages solely are spoken. In this glorious zeal, Philadelphia, as usual, knows no distinction of sect: all denominations of christians have aided the design by their subscriptions, and by dividing the labour of the society among them.

Rt. Rev. William White, D. D. President.

Society of Masons.

The early records of masonry in Philadelphia have been lost; but it is known that a society of the "Moderns," was formed at an early date, and that it was composed of several of the most respectable and prominent characters of the day. The gazettes, the only authority existing on the subject, inform us of a Grand Lodge having been held so early as the year 1732, at the "Tun tavern,"* the fashionable hotel of the time, when William Allen, the recorder of the city, (afterwards chief justice) was chosen Grand Master: it appears that regular meetings were annually held for several years afterwards.

In the year 1737, a melancholy event occurred, which gave the brethren much uneasiness. A party of idle men, not belonging to the craft, with a view of enjoying the fright which they supposed they would excite, either volunteered their services, or acceded to the wishes of a young man, to initiate him into the mysteries of masonry, and accordingly instituted a variety of ridiculous operations, at night, in a cellar, to all which he submitted with fortitude, although they were painful and extremely trying to a young mind. Finding that their object was likely to be defeated, a bowl of burning spirit, into which

* Water street, between Walnut and Chesnut-streets.

he had been directed to look for some time, was thrown over him, and his clothes taking fire, he was so much burnt, that he died in a few days afterwards. This melancholy event, justly excited the public indignation, and the chief promoter of the mischief, after a legal investigation, was ignominiously punished by being burnt in the hand: but unfortunately the scene having been conducted under the impression of a connection with masonry, a considerable prejudice, among those who were unacquainted with the principles of the craft, was excited, and to such a degree did it extend, that the brethren deemed it necessary to come forward, and after stating the occurrence, in the newspapers, to "declare the abhorrence of all true brethren, to this horrid practice; and that the persons concerned were not of their society, nor of any society of Free and Accepted Masons."*

On the 23d September, 1743, the right honourable lord John Ward, grand master of England, nominated Thomas Oxnard, esq. provincial grand master of all North America.

On the 10th July, 1749, Thomas Oxnard, esq. appointed Benjamin Franklin, esq. provincial grand master of Pennsylvania, with authority to appoint the other grand officers, hold a grand lodge, issue warrants, &c.

On the 5th September, 1749, the first grand lodge was held at "the Royal Standard," in Market street, under this warrant: grand master Franklin having appointed,

Dr. Thomas Bond, deputy grand master.
Joseph Shippen, senior grand warden.
Philip Syng, junior grand warden.
Wm. Plumsted, grand treasurer.
Daniel Byles, grand secretary.

* Signed, Thomas Hopkinson, G. M.
Wm. Plumsted, D. G. M.
Joseph Shippen and H. Pratt, G. W.

At the same meeting a warrant was granted to James Pogreen* and others, to hold a lodge in Philadelphia. The meetings were regularly held until 13th March, 1750, when William Allen, esquire, the recorder of the city of Philadelphia, presented to the grand lodge a commission from the grand lodge of England, appointing him provincial grand master, which was recognized, and he appointed Benjamin Franklin, deputy grand master; and the other officers above mentioned, according to rank.

From this time they proceeded in their business, granting new warrants in the city, in various parts of the state and other places, until superceded by the introduction of various lodges of "ancient York masons," and the ultimate establishment of a grand lodge of that order.

As far as the minutes of the modern grand lodge go, Dr. Franklin was never absent from a meeting.

A grand lodge was erected some years afterwards, in the alley leading from Second street to Dock street, by the bank of Pennsylvania, which remained until the year 1785; when the "Moderns," having greatly diminished, the two surviving trustees of the building, were authorised, by an act of the legislature, to sell it, and to apply part of the proceeds thereof to a charitable purpose. They were given to the city, for the use of the poor.

At what time the members of "Ancient York Masons," first held subordinate lodges, does not now appear;† but in the year 1761, the late William Ball, of Philadelphia, obtained from the grand lodge of that society in London, the charter or warrant for the grand lodge in Pennsylvania. It is No. 1,

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* Signed William, lord Byron, baron of Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster, G. M.

† Owing to the loss of the archives, during the revolutionary war.

in Pennsylvania, and No. 89, in England,* and registered in the grand lodge, London, vol. 3d, letter C. and bears date July 14, 1761.

The fraternity of the ancients, have since regularly held their grand communications, except while the British were in possession of Philadelphia, and to the end of last year, have constituted one hundred and thirty-one subordinate lodges, in several of the states, in the West Indies, in Florida, and twenty-one in Philadelphia.

For several years past they have been anxious to erect a building suitable to the dignity of the craft, and to their thriving situation, but were not able until the year 1809 to accomplish their wishes. With the funds then in hand, and the help of additional subscriptions, they commenced the undertaking; but their views enlarging as the work proceeded, it became necessary to increase their funds; they therefore proposed a loan of forty thousand dollars, at six per cent. redeemable on the first day of January 1825, on the security of the house and lot. This loan was filled in less than two hours, by eighty subscribers. A second loan for twenty thousand dollars, has also been filled.

The Masonic Hall is in Chesnut, between Seventh and Eighth streets from Delaware, and was consecrated in due form, and with all possible splendor and solemnity on last St. John's day. Upwards of eight hundred brethren, many of them from other

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* It is signed by Kelly, (Thomas Erskine, earl Kelly, viscount Fenton, &c.) G. Master.
Wm. Osborn, D. G. Master.
Wm. Dickey, S. G. Warden.
J. Gibson, J. G. Warden.
Law. Dermott, G. Secretary.

states, attended the procession on the occasion. An impressive and eloquent oration, was delivered on the same day, before the society, by the grand master, James Milnor, esq.* in St. John's Church, Sassafras street.

Officers.—James Milnor, R. W. Grand Master.
P. L. B. Du Plessis, R. W. D. G. Master.
Richard Tybout, R. W. Senior G. Warden.
Joseph Burden, R. W. Junior G. Warden.
George A. Baker, R. W. Grand Secretary.
Samuel F. Bradford, R. W. Grand Treasurer.

Provision for the Poor.

The present system for the management of the poor of the city and county of Philadelphia, was established by a law passed the 29th March, 1803. By this law, sixteen citizens are to be chosen on the third Monday in May, by the corporation of Philadelphia, six by the corporation of Southwark, and eight by the justices of the peace of the township of Northern Liberties, who are to be guardians of the poor of the city and districts. They must be "substantial house keepers," and the elections are to be *viva voce:* after the appointment of managers of the alms house from among them, the whole number of guardians remaining are to be divided equally by lot, so that one half of those for the city, district and township, shall be included in the said equal division, which one half continue in office for six months; and on the third Monday of November, six others are chosen in the same way to supply the places of those who have gone out. Guardians must take an

* For sale by Bradford and Inskeep: a full account of the procession is annexed.

oath of office, under a penalty of sixty dollars. They are declared to be a body politic and corporate in law, by the name of the "Guardians of the Poor of the city of Philadelphia, the district of Southwark, and township of the Northern Liberties." The guardians appoint eight of their number to superintend the alms house and house of employment; four from the city, and two from each district, who divide themselves by lot into two classes, one of which go out every six months; their places are supplied by a new election from the body of the guardians, so that four shall be appointed every six months. Vacancies are supplied by a new election by the guardians and managers. Besides the superintendence of the alms house, and house of employment, the managers are empowered, with the approbation of four aldermen, and two justices of the county, to lay an assessment, not exceeding one hundred cents in the hundred dollars at any one time, nor more than three dollars per head on every freeman, not otherwise rated. The guardians may appoint a clerk; and any two of them may furnish relief in cases of persons being taken so ill as to require immediate assistance, and cannot be removed to the alms house: but they must report their proceedings at the next meeting of the general board. The managers may put out poor children as apprentices, and also bind out by indenture, disorderly persons, who by their vices have fallen sick, and become chargeable to the city or districts.

The managers have formed a set of rules for their own government, and that of the house, of which the following is an abstract.

The board of managers meet at the alms house every Monday afternoon. They divide themselves into various committees, viz.

1. The visiting committee of two, who inspect the wards twice a week, and render such advice and as-

sistance in supporting the order of the house as may appear useful.

2. A manufacturing committee of four, who meet once a week; they order the purchase of raw materials, fix the prices on all goods manufactured in the house, and inspect the accounts.

3. A clothing committee of two, who serve in rotation one month; meet once a week, distribute clothes to the poor, and order or recommend new purchases, when necessary, to the board.

4. A provision committee of three; they purchase provisions for the paupers.

5. A fuel committee of three, who purchase fuel for the house, and report to the board all such purchases.

A steward and matron are chosen by the managers. The former has the general superintendence of the house, and the nurses, &c. except that part for the women and children; and is particularly required to attend at meal times to preserve order: he reports the ingress and regress of the paupers, or deaths and elopements, with all bills, &c. keeps an account of all the goods manufactured in the house. The matron has the entire superintendence and care of that part of the house appropriated to females and children; and every Monday is to apply to the steward for as much raw materials as may be requisite for the employment of those under her care, in carding, spinning, knitting, and sewing. Every Saturday afternoon, she is required to deliver all the yarn and thread spun during the week, to the steward.

All persons admitted, who are capable of working, are to be employed.

Children are taught to read. Smoking and begging are prohibited: no spirituous liquors are distributed to any pauper, unless ordered by the physicians, or the managers. The punishment for mis-

conduct of any kind, is the solitary cells. Various other rules and regulations are in force, but it is not conceived necessary to state them. They refer merely to the well ordering of the house.

Three citizens are annually appointed by the mayor's court, and by the court of quarter sessions, of the county at their first session, in every year, to audit and settle the accounts of the treasurer, the board of guardians, and managers respectively; and to publish a true statement of all their receipts, whether in taxes, donations, legacies or otherwise, including a statement of the amount of the taxes levied in each and every year, together with the expenditures of the corporation, in two newspapers, for three days.

The alms house is on the east side of the square, bounded east by Tenth street; southward, by Pine street; westward, by Eleventh street; northward, by Spruce street. It is built in the form of an L, one hundred and eighty feet by forty. It consists of two stories, joined by a turret, thirty feet square, of four stories. The house of employment is on the west side of Eleventh street, of the same figure and dimensions.

In 1810, the average number of paupers supported and employed in the alms house, was five hundred and twenty-six men, and three hundred and eighty-five women, and three hundred and eighty-three children: but two hundred and twelve of the children were at nurse out of the house. Total supported, twelve hundred and ninety-four paupers. The sum expended for their support was $50,761, 87 being about $39, for each pauper for one year. The tax levied for the support of the poor in the city and county, and also in the alms house, in the year 1811 was $83,000. The whole number of poor pensioned in the city, or supported in the alms house is estimated at $2,500.

A variety of goods are made by the poor; but in order to finish every article of clothing used in the house, some hands are hired; about thirty looms for weaving cloth are in operation, and goods to the amount of from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars are annually made in the house.

Literary Institutions.

As early as the year 1689, a school was established by the Society of Friends in Philadelphia, for teaching the English and learned languages,* and George Keith, of polemic memory, a man of talents, was invited from New Jersey to take charge of it; but having given dissatisfaction to his employers, after one year he was succeeded by the learned Thomas Makin, whose Latin description of the country will amuse the reader.†

The society, as has been already mentioned, was incorporated by Wm. Penn. Its concerns are managed by fifteen "overseers," who have now under their care, thirteen schools. The Greek and Latin languages, and other liberal branches of learning may be acquired in some departments of the institution, whilst in others, the pupils can receive a plain education.

University of Pennsylvania.

In the year 1749, a subscription was set on foot, among a number of gentlemen of Philadelphia, for the purpose of establishing an academy and charita-

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* See p. 261.

† See Proud's history of Pennsylvania.

ble school,* and was so liberally encouraged, that in the year 1750, it was opened under twenty-four trustees, for instruction in the Latin and English languages, and in mathematics. The institution was incorporated in 1753, by the proprietaries, and a donation in money and lands made to it, by them, to the amount of three thousand pounds. The Rev. Wm. Smith, was appointed principal, and the Rev. Francis Allison, master of the Latin school; with Mr. Beveridge, and Mr. Grew as teachers. In the year 1755, upon the petition of the trustees, an additional charter was obtained, to authorise the conferring degrees by the institution, under the title of "the College, Academy and Charitable School of Philadelphia:" and in the same year, the first literary honours were conferred upon six pupils.†

In the year 1764, the foundation of the first medical school in America was laid, by a course of lectures upon anatomy, which was delivered by the late Dr. Wm. Shippen. His pupils amounted only to ten.‡ He was appointed professor of that branch, in the following year, by the trustees, and Dr. John Morgan,§ professor of the institutes of medicine.

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* The original and chief promoters of the plan, were Thomas Hopkinson, Tench Francis, Richard Peters, and Benjamin Franklin. The last acted for some time as the Secretary of the Board. The charitable school contained thirty girls, to be taught reading, writing and sewing; and sixty boys, who were taught reading, writing and arithmetic.

† These were the late Rev. Mr. Duche, Rev. Dr. Samuel Magaw, Rev. James Latta, Dr. Hugh Williamson, Francis Hopkinson, esq. late Admiralty Judge, and —— Hall.

‡ Last winter the anatomical class amounted to between three and four hundred pupils.

§ Dr. Morgan delivered "a discourse upon the institution of medical schools in America," at a commencement in May 1765, in which he pointed out the advantages to be derived from their establishment.

Both those gentlemen had graduated at Edinburgh, and had previously agreed to attempt the establishment of a medical school on their return. In 1768, Dr. A. Kuhn, was appointed professor of botany; and in 1769, Dr. B. Rush, was appointed to the chemical chair; Dr. T. Bond, at the same time, gave clinical lectures in the Pennsylvania hospital.

The college continued to diffuse the benefits of learning, and was conducted with ability and zeal, under that name, until the year 1779, when the legislature of Pennsylvania gave it a new charter, erecting it into a University. It was placed under the direction of a new board of trustees; a few of whom had been members of the old board, and the executive council authorised to bestow on it, so many of the confiscated estates as would produce an additional income of fifteen hundred pounds a year. The Rev. Dr. John Ewing was appointed provost.

The removal of the former provost, was considered an act of high injustice, not only by himself, but by many of the best whigs of the day. They therefore frequently petitioned the legislature to restore the charter to the college, but without success, owing to the supposed disaffection of the former provost to the independence of the United States. In the year 1789, however, when the passions of men had been somewhat cooled, another attempt was made and succeeded. By a law passed in that year, the university was continued, and the college revived. Distinct professors in the arts and in medicine were appointed; and thus two seminaries were established. But it was not long before the two boards found that neither of them had funds adequate to the expenses of separate institutions, and they became convinced of the necessity of an union. Conferences being held, it was agreed that both boards should present the same petition to the

legislation, praying that, on certain conditions, they might be united. Accordingly in 1791, this was done, and thus was finally erected the seminary, now called the University of Pennsylvania, still composed of the same schools of which the old college consisted, with the addition of the professorships of Natural History, Law, and the German language. The new board was composed of twenty-four members, taken equally from the old boards: and the governor of the state was to be president. They made choice of Dr. Ewing as provost, who continued in that station until his death in 1803. He was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. M'Dowell, from Maryland, but who resigned in 1809. In 1811, the Rev. Dr. Andrews, was chosen provost, and Mr. Robert Patterson, vice provost.

The present professors are,

Rev. Dr. John Andrews, Provost, and Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic.

Robert Patterson, Vice Provost, and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Rev. Dr. Wm. Rogers, Professor of English and Belles Lettres.

James Thomson, Professor of Languages.

MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Caspar Wistar, jun. M. D. Professor of Anatomy.

Benjamin Rush, M. D. Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic, and of Clinical Practice.

Philip Syng Physick, M. D. Professor of Surgery.

John Syng Dorsey, M. D. Adjunct Professor of Surgery.

Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton, Professor of Materia Medica, Botany and Natural History.

T. C. James, M. D. Professor of Midwifery.

John Redman Coxe, M. D. Professer of Chemistry.

American Philosophical Society,

Was formed in the year 1769, by the union of two other literary societies that had previously subsisted in Philadelphia. One of these, stiled the "American Philosophical Society," was instituted in 1743; and at the time of the union, consisted of one hundred and twenty-seven members: the other stiled the "American Society for promoting useful knowledge," was instituted in 1766, and at the union, consisted of seventy-eight fellows, and sixty-nine corresponding members.

The society was incorporated by an act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, passed in 1780.

In the year 1786, Mr. John Hyacinth de Magellan, of London, presented to the society, a donation of two hundred guineas, to the end that the interest thereof should be annually disposed of in premiums, to be adjudged by the society, to the author of the best discovery, or most useful invention relating to navigation, astronomy, or natural philosophy, mere natural history only excepted: the premium to consist of an oval plate of solid standard gold, of the value of ten guineas, with suitable devices engraved thereon.

Persons of all nations, are admitted as candidates for this premium.

The Magellanic fund, having been so managed as to produce an annual surplus, the society, with a view to promote the liberal intentions of the donor, have determined that the above surplus fund shall be employed, in the first instance, according to the strict conditions of the donation, if a sufficient number of deserving candidates shall have applied for the same; otherwise that such surplus, or so much thereof as cannot be applied as above, be awarded by

the society to the authors of useful inventions or improvements, on any subjects within the general view of the Magellanic donation, or to the authors of such communications as may lead to such inventions or improvements, and which communications may be deemed worthy of the premium. The premium to consist of a gold medal of the value of not less than twenty, nor more than forty-five dollars, or the same sum in money, at the option of the candidate; accompanied with a suitable diploma.

Several medals of the Magellanic fund, and premiums of the surplus fund, have been awarded by the society.

Five volumes in 4to, of transactions, and the first part of a sixth vol., have been published by the society. Materials for another volume are preparing: the society having judiciously resolved to adopt the example of the Royal Society of London, to publish a volume, large or small, annually.

Aided by the liberal donations of a number of friends of science, both in America and Europe, and by the legislature of Pennsylvania, the society were enabled to erect, about the year 1785, on the N. E. part of the state house square, a commodious building, where they held their meetings.

The society meet on the first and third Fridays of every month, from October to May, both inclusive, at six in the evening: and on the third Friday in each of the other four months, at 7 o'clock.

On other Friday evenings, the members meet for the purpose of literary conversation, and of perusing the new foreign journals which are imported in single numbers. On those evenings members may introduce any friend or stranger.

The library of the society is extensive, and annually increasing.

The society have likewise an extensive collection of minerals from all quarters of the world, scientifically arranged.

President—Thomas Jefferson.

Medical Society.

A society of students, who met for mutual improvement, was formed in the year 1771. About the year 1790, another was formed, which after a short time was united with that previously existing; the new association assumed the name of the "Philadelphia Medical Society." Members are either honorary, or junior. The latter are required to read a paper before the society, and to be examined on the same previously to being balloted for. The president and officers are generally changed every year. The society meets only during the winter season.

College of Physicians.

This association was formed in the year 1787, and incorporated in the year 1789, by the legislature of Pennsylvania.

The objects of the college, as stated in their constitution, are "to advance the science of medicine, and thereby to lessen human misery, by investigating the diseases and remedies which are peculiar to this country; by observing the effects of different seasons, climates and situations upon the human body; by recording the changes which are produced in diseases, by the progress of agriculture, arts, population and manners, by searching for medicines in the American woods, waters, and in the bowels of the earth; by enlarging the avenues to knowledge from the discoveries and publications of foreign countries, and by cultivating order and uniformity in the practice of physic."

In the year 1793, the college published the first part of the first volume of transactions, in 8vo, and have also published a pamphlet in favour of the importation from the West Indies, of the contagion of the fever, which prevailed in 1793, and since that year, in Philadelphia.

Medical Lyceum,

Was formed in the year 1804. It was originally intended that the senior members in this society, should have the entire management of its affairs; and that the junior members should merely attend the debates. But, after a year or two, the plan was so far altered that all the members have the right of suffrage in the concerns of the society. The society hold their session during the course of the medical lectures. At each meeting a paper is read, by the members, in rotation, which is submitted to discussion.

The officers are annually elected.

Linnean Society.

A number of young gentlemen, desirous to promote a knowledge of the vegetable kingdom; and assured of the advantages to be derived from it, in a philosophical, medical and agricultural point of view, met together and established a society, on the 6th of June, 1806, under the title of the "American Botanical Society, held at Philadelphia." Members were afterwards admitted from various parts of the union, from whom the society expected to receive specimens or drawings of plants, and communications respecting their character, and real or reputed medical or other properties. Hitherto the attention of the society had been confined to a single object,

in natural history. On the 4th of March 1807, it was resolved that the views of the society be extended to natural history, generally, and that it be stiled in future, the Philadelphia Linnean Society. The constitution was altered, as circumstances rendered necessary, and Dr. Barton, elected president, who delivered the first anniversary oration on the 10th of June. The business of the society is conducted by a president, vice president, corresponding and recording secretaries, treasurer and two curators. A standing committee, consisting of sixteen members, and termed the grand committee, is annually elected, which is subdivided into three committees, to one of which are submitted all questions, essays, specimens, &c. relating to mineralogy; to the second, those relating to botany; and to the third, those appertaining to zoology. When any specimen is presented, or information is requested upon any subject in natural history, it is submitted by the chairman of the grand committee to the proper department, who make the necessary examination, and report the result to the chairman. He presents it, at the next meeting, to the society, when the information is directed to be communicated to the person requesting it. The society has lately desired the citizens of the United States to forward specimens of plants and minerals, with such information respecting their application to useful purposes as they may possess. They will be examined, gratis, by the proper department; and it is hoped that, by means of this central deposit, much useful knowledge will be acquired respecting the natural history of our country, and many substances found, which from ignorance of their existence here, have hitherto lain dormant in the earth, but which will now become extensively valuable in the arts and manufactures. The following extract from their address, will discover at once the laudable objects of the society.

" To assist in obtaining a full knowledge of the medicinal and dying drugs indigenous to our soil; to expedite the discovery of useful metals; to aid the manufactures of their country, as far as they are connected therewith; and to remove the inconveniences and disadvantages of individuals, not possessing an acquaintance with natural knowledge, the Linnean Society, of Philadelphia, has directed the undersigned committee to give this public notice, that any plants, ores or any mineral substance whatever, which shall be forwarded to any member of the committee, shall be examined by the botanical and mineralogical departments of the society. The result of the examination shall be communicated, as soon as completed, to the person transmitting such specimens, together with such other information relative to its nature and uses which the society can impart.

Samuel Jackson, M. D. James Cutbush, Samuel Benezet, M. D. Committee.

Libraries.—1. *Philadelphia Library.*

" The foundation of the present library was laid in the year 1731, a period when Philadelphia afforded little assistance to the inquiries of the studious. A number of gentlemen having raised the sum of one hundred pounds, by subscription, a small library was formed upon principles the best calculated to disseminate knowledge: the books were not, as in many of the public libraries of Europe, confined to the apartments, but the subscribers were allowed to carry them home for a reasonable space of time.

The plan soon became popular; accessions to the number of members took place, and the stock of books was annually increased by purchases at the

company's expense, and liberal donations from persons both at home and abroad.

The instrument of association, signed by thirty-eight members, was dated July 1, 1731. The first importation of books from London, amounting to forty-five pounds, fifteen shillings, sterling, arrived in October 1732. The library was first opened in a room, in Jones's alley, now called Pewter-platter alley, leading from Second street to Front street, above High street. In 1773, it was transferred to the carpenter's hall, and in October, 1790, it was placed in the present building.

The proprietaries of Pennsylvania encouraged the plan, by making several valuable donations, and granting a charter of incorporation in the year 1742.

A spirit of literary improvement made its way among all classes of people, and the philanthrophy of the great and amiable character* who suggested the plan, was gratified by tracing the books as well into the hands of the opulent, with whom literature is sometimes no more than one of the ornaments of civil life, as among those to whom it renders a more substantial benefit. Letters, while they employ the leisure of the artist, reconcile him to his labour; by removing grosser relaxations, they promote his health, while they enlarge his mind; and prolong his life, while they teach him to enjoy it.

THE RESPECTABLE AND INTELLIGENT CHARACTER OF THE LATTER CLASS OF PEOPLE IN PHILADELPHIA, AND ITS ENVIRONS, CANNOT BE REFERRED TO A MORE PROBABLE CAUSE, THAN THE HABIT OF READING PROMOTED BY THIS INSTITUTION.

The great utility and success of this measure, occasioned the formation of other libraries upon si-

* Dr. Franklin.

milar principles: but as it appeared more conducive to the interests of literature, to be possessed of one large, than of several smaller collections of books, coalitions gradually took place among them, till the Amicable, the Association, and the Union Companies were blended with "the Library Company of Philadelphia," the title conferred by the charter.

Since this event, which took place in the year 1769, the members and the property of the company have continued to increase; the former being now between five and six hundred in number. The number of volumes, at present, amounts to twenty thousand and seventy-six; the selection of which, has in general been calculated to promote the more important interests of society. The stock of books is continually increased by occasional donations, annual importations, and purchases of every American production of merit.

The library received, a few years since, a considerable accession of very valuable and costly books, to the number of two thousand five hundred volumes, by the bequest of the late Rev. Mr. Preston, rector of Chevening, in Kent, England.

Some valuable machines, an apparatus for the purposes of natural philosophy, &c. and a few curious artificial and natural productions, also belong to the company, and are deposited in their apartments: the librarian attends to show them on Saturday mornings, from ten to twelve o'clock: and the directors, on proper occasions, permit the instruments to be made use of.

The shares, since August, 1793, have been fixed at forty dollars: the annual payment from each member is two dollars.

A house and lot of ground, which belonged to the Union Company; two lots of ground (one the generous donation of the late Thomas Penn,) and several ground rents, constitute the real estate.

The members hold the property as tenants in common, and dispose of their shares by will or deed: but the assent of the directors, as well in such cases as in case of an original purchase, is previously necessary; a restriction early adopted, in order, as much as possible, to prevent improper persons from having access to a collection of a nature so liable to injury.

The directors and a treasurer are annually elected on the first of May, by the members; the directors appoint a secretary and librarian:" the latter has a salary. The board meet monthly.*

The library is opened only in the afternoon, from two o'clock till sunset; but it is hoped and expected that it will be shortly kept open all day.

2. *Loganian Library*,

Was instituted by the late James Logan, a gentleman of considerable literature, who in the course of a long life had collected a number of the most rare and curious books in almost all the ancient languages. He built a house for their reception, and by deed executed in his life time, vested the house and lot, together with the books and some yearly rents for supporting a librarian, and occasionally increasing the catalogue, in trustees for the use of the public for ever; under certain rules and regulations contained in these instruments. Sometime afterwards he cancelled this deed, and prepared another, which he did not live to execute; this unfinished instrument varied the regulations in some respects, and the funds for the purpose of the institution, but the uses were the same as in the first. After his death,

* Preface to Catalogue of Library.

his children and residuary legatees, executed a deed conformable to that which had been prepared by him, vesting in the same trustees the whole estate intended by the founder, and the books were removed to a building prepared for them, arranged in order, and a catalogue printed.

By the constitution, William Logan (the founder's eldest son) was the first librarian, and the office was made hereditary in his family, with power to execute it by a deputy. The funds appointed for a librarian, &c. were originally small, but issued from a very improving estate; they were so reserved as to increase at stated periods, so as to afford a very handsome income. Till one of those periods arrived they were not sufficient for the regular support of a librarian, wherefore he attended a considerable time to the duty in person. To this institution William Logan, by his will, devised a very handsome library, collected partly by himself, and partly by his uncle, the late Dr. William Logan, of Bristol, in England, amounting to about one thousand volumes. After his death, which happened in 1776, the library was shut for several years, owing to the death or absence of the trustees. In 1791, James Logan, the last surviving trustee named in the grant, having had several previous consultations with Dr. Franklin, and with a number of his fellow citizens, on the subject, presented a memorial to the legislature, wherein he stated the situation of the institution, and prayed for their aid to put it in a way of answering the end intended by his father, the founder. Whereupon, an act was passed, annexing the Loganian library to that of the Library Company of Philadelphia, and constituting the directors and their successors, for the time being, together with James Logan, or his eldest male heir and two trustees, whom he or his heir shall appoint, trustees of the said Loganian library. It is,

however, provided, that the said books and other property belonging to this institution, together with such other property as may hereafter be acquired, shall be forever kept separate from the books belonging to the Library Company of Philadelphia; and that the said library shall be known by the name of the Loganian Library, agreeably to the intention of the donor. The house built by James Logan, has been sold, and a large and commodious room built adjoining the Philadelphia Library, for the purpose of keeping the books of the Loganian Library, which was opened for the benefit of the citizens, in May 1794. It contains 3,944 volumes.

3. *Friends' Library.*

The religious society of Friends, in Philadelphia, have a library of about six hundred volumes, principally on theological subjects, by authors of various denominations of professing christians. It is under the care of a librarian, who gives his attendance on the afternoon of every seventh day (Saturday) for the delivery and receipt of books, free of expense, to any respectable applicant who shall subscribe to the rules.

A convenient room in the meeting house on Mulberry and Fourth streets, is appropriated as a repository for the books. This collection was originally commenced by the pious Thomas Chalkley, and after his death, considerable additions were made to it by donations, and bequests of the late Anthony Benezett, and John Pemberton.

The Circulating Libraries of Shallus, in Third near Chesnut street, and of Philips, in Third, opposite the mansion house hotel, contain large collections of miscellaneous books.

Museum.

This extensive collection was commenced in the year 1784, by Mr. Charles Willson Peale, by profession a portrait painter. It was originally contained in a frame building annexed to his dwelling house, and afterwards removed to the hall of the Philosophical Society. In 1802, the legislature of Pennsylvania, generously granted, for the use of the Museum, the upper apartments of the state house, where the whole collection is now neatly arranged.

A general outline of the arrangement, and a notice of the most interesting subjects, are all that can be expected in a work like the present.

QUADRUPED ROOM.

This room contains upwards of two hundred quadrupeds, mounted in their natural attitudes: the larger kinds, with their names in neat frames, are placed on pedestals, behind wire netting: the smaller quadrupeds are in glass cases. Numerical catalogues in frames over each case, state the genera to which they belong, and their specific names, in Latin, English and French. The Linnean classification is generally adopted throughout the animal department.

Among the most remarkable of the quadrupeds, are the bison, of North America, improperly called buffaloe; the broad tail sheep of Africa; the big horned sheep, and the pronged horned antelope, both brought by captain Lewis from the rocky mountain. American elks, cougar, usually called panther; jaguar, the untameable hyena, and fierce jackall; the lama or camel of South America; American buck, American wolf and foxes; the long clawed grisly bear from the Missouri, black bear; twenty-one species of Simia or the monkey tribe; two varieties of the wild cat, long and short tailed; Cayenne tyger cat, two

otters, American and English beaver; hairless dog, long tailed or scaly manis, jubata or great ant eater, kangarou of New Holland, and American opossum displaying its false pouch; duck billed platypus from New Holland; badger; two armadillos; the beautiful and affectionate ring tailed maucauco; picary, bradypus or sloth; crested porcupine from New Holland, some of whose quills measure eighteen inches, and American porcupine. There are also the ourang outang; the elephant seal, twelve feet six inches long; leopard and beaver seals. Madagascar bats, measuring four feet from tip to tip, and the hooded bat.

LONG ROOM.

All the birds are in glass cases, the insides of which are properly painted. These cases rising twelve feet from the floor, extend the whole length of the room, which is one hundred feet long, displaying an elegant collection.

The first order, rapacious birds, begins in the upper row, at the east end of the room, and extends nearly to the centre: each succeeding order beginning eastward, and extending to the west. In frames over each case, the genus is first noted, their species, and names in Latin, English and French, referring to the numbers which are attached to each species.

There are in this collection, (including many nondescripts) nearly all the birds of the United States, and a considerable number from South America, and other parts of the world. The number exceeds one thousand. The hooping crane, from the capes of Delaware, the jabiru and crowned heron from South America, the ostrich, the bird of Paradise: scarlet ibis, and spoon bill, from the coast of Georgia; the pelican and long necked flamingo will particularly attract the attention. The sportsman will

here too, see all the birds of game, both of land and water; among others, the grouse, and our bird, improperly called pheasant; the beautiful English pheasant, and an interesting collection of snipes, woodcocks and plovers.

On projecting cases, between the windows, is a classification of four thousand insects, in frames. Those species which are too small to be examined with the naked eye, are placed in microscopic wheels: there are also seven cases with minerals, and fossils, arranged according to Kirwan, from various parts of the United States, and other parts of the world. Among the clays are some American specimens, equal to those of which the finest porcelain is made, in China or France. At the east end are several medals, some struck by congress, and some by order of Joseph Sansom, esq. commemorating events of the American revolution. There are also two edible birds-nests, from the East Indies.

Over the birds, in neat gilt frames, are two rows of portraits, one hundred and fifteen in number, of distinguished personages, painted from life, by C. W. Peale and his son Rembrandt. This collection was begun in 1779, and contains many of the heroes and sages of the revolution, who contributed, by their swords, their pen, or their counsel, to the attainment of the liberty we now enjoy. There is also a collection of portraits of distinguished French literary characters, painted by Rembrandt Peale.

BACK ROOM.

This contains the skeleton of the mammoth, which was dug up by Mr. Peale in 1801, out of a marle pit in Ulster county, New York: various Indian figures in their native war dresses: other Indian dresses, and an interesting collection of their ornaments, spears, war clubs, stone hatchets, cups, pipes, and utensils: idols from the Sandwich islands; the

sleigh in which colonel Pike travelled six hundred miles, from the source of the Mississippi, drawn by two dogs; the shoe and stocking of the Irish giant O'Brian: various curious specimens of clothing made from the barks of trees, by the natives of the South Sea islands, and from the intestines of the whale by the Indians of the N. W. Coast of America. Ancient English bow gun; bamboola, an instrument of music from Africa. Chinese compass and dial: various mammoth teeth of both species, found in different parts of the United States; a live rattlesnake, and numerous smaller articles.

There is also a figure and striking likeness in wax, of the late captain Lewis, as he was dressed by a Shoshone chief, in ermine skins, near the source of the Missouri.

THE MARINE ROOM

Is in the third story, and contains the chama, a shell, three feet long and 185 lbs. weight: a blue, and hammer headed shark: sword fish, saw fish: alligator fish, and paddle fish, from the western rivers of the United States: Miami salmon and pike; dolphin; large sun fish from the capes of Delaware; frog fish, with rows of teeth in the throat; alligators from the southern states; a great collection of tortoises, among others the gouffer of Georgia. Numerous snakes; guana, N. Holland lizard; skin of a snake twenty-six feet long; a neat collection of shells, corals and madrepores; the lizard of Georgia, some anatomical preparations, and numerous articles preserved in spirits.

The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts,

Was founded in the year 1805, by the voluntary association and contributions of a number of gentlemen of the city of Philadelphia. It was soon after

incorporated by the legislature. The object of this institution is to improve and refine the public taste in works of art, and to cultivate and encourage our native genius, by providing elegant and approved specimens of the arts for imitation, and schools for instruction. An appropriate building was erected in Chesnut street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, and a large building has lately been added to that first erected, for the exhibition of paintings, and the accommodation of the necessary schools, drawing rooms, &c.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

"The character of the exterior architecture is modern Ionic. The front elevation consists of a marble basement, four feet high, with a large flight of steps, to a recessed porch eighteen feet front on the front line, and ten feet deep: the remainder of the elevation consists of a high principal story, and an attic with cornice, parapet, freize, and neck moulding. The interior consists of a principal room, two committee rooms, three chambers, and complete cellars under the whole. The principal room is forty-six feet diameter, and eighteen feet high, to the springing of the ceiling, which is a dome, having the sole light from the centre; the ceiling is plain, except a radii of lights in stucco, around the opening, and semi-circular architraves, with reversed mouldings at the springing. The sides consist of eight tall pedestals, alternating with an equal number of recesses, which open to stairways, or intended additional rooms: these recesses also consist of a principal and attic pannels or openings: over these are arches, whose saffits obtrude into the dome, the effect of which is novel."*

* Port Folio, June, 1809.

In the hall of statuary, the academy now has a fine collection of casts and busts from the most celebrated works of antiquity, consisting of about twenty-five statues and a much greater number of busts. The painting gallery is adorned with the two celebrated pictures of West, "Lear in the Storm," and "Ophelia in her madness," the property of Robert Fulton, esq. besides many other valuable pictures of ancient and modern masters.

The first annual exhibition of the academy, in conjunction with the society of artists, was made in May last (1811) and consisted of above five hundred productions of the fine arts, displayed with great effect and taste; the public encouragement of this first effort of this sort in this country, exceeded the most sanguine expectation. Two addresses have been made by the president, to the society; and in November last, (1810) the first annual discourse* was delivered by Mr. Hopkinson to a very brilliant and crowded audience; which proves the interest our citizens take in this infant institution. After the discourse the honours of the academy, &c. were conferred upon several artists.

President—George Clymer.

Directors—William Tilghman, P. F. Glentworth, William Meredith, Joseph Hopkinson, William Rush, Samuel F. Bradford, Zaccheus Collins, James Gibson, Charles J. Wister, William Poyntell, Reeve Lewis, Rembrandt Peale.

Society of Artists.

In the year 1810, "the Society of Artists of the United States," was formed: the immediate objects of which are stated to be "to teach the elementary

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* For sale by Bradford and Inskeep.

principles of the arts: to encourage emulation by a comparison and communication of ideas: to correct and improve the public taste by stated exhibitions, and to raise a fund for the relief of such members as may be rendered incapable of following their respective professions; or in case of their death, to make some provision for their families.

To carry these objects into effect, it is in the first instance, proposed to select proper persons to teach the first elements of the arts, and to establish a school for drawing, in all its various branches; and an annual exhibition of the works of art,"* foreign and domestic.

The President of the United States, at the request of the society, has become the patron of the institution.

Not long after its formation, a union was effected between the Society of Artists and the Academy, and in May last their first exhibition took place, as already stated, and continued for six weeks.

On the 8th of May, Mr. Latrobe delivered the first annual address before the Society of Artists.†

Public Buildings—Old Court House, in Second street.

This plain, ancient structure deserves notice on many accounts. It was erected in the year 1709, in the infancy of the capital, when within a square of it, the stately tenants of the forest still remained. In this building, Hamilton, Growden, Ross, Galloway, Chew, Dickinson and Willson, commenced their career, as lawyers; and Kinsey and Allen dispensed justice from the bench. The celebrated George Whitfield too, delivered his eloquent discourses

* Constitution of the Society of Artists.
† For sale by Bradford and Inskeep.

from the balcony to assembled thousands.* The elections of governor and president of the executive council, were proclaimed from the same place.

For several years past, it has been occupied by the county and city commissioners, the clerks of the market, and at night, by the city watch. For half a century after its erection, public vendues were held under the arches of the house, and in no other place in the city.

State House.

Previously to the erection of the state house, the legislature of Pennsylvania, held their sessions in different private houses; the first of these was in Front street, above Mulberry street, on the bank side, and was recently pulled down. For many years they occupied the house now in the possession of Mr. John Dorsey, auctioneer, in Front street, below Walnut street. In the year 1729, the legislature resolved to build a house for their particular accommodation, and appointed Andrew Hamilton, John Kearsley, and Thomas Lawrence, commissioners to purchase the ground, to give the plan, and to contract with the workmen. The whole expense was not quite six thousand pounds. It was finished in 1735, and though externally plain in its structure, has a venerable appearance. It was originally furnished with a steeple, which was taken down about the close of the revolutionary war. In this building the congress of the United States sat during the war, before

* A gentleman, recently deceased, often mentioned that he once distinctly heard Whitfield from on board a shallop at Market street wharf, and that the space between the wharf and court house was filled with people.

the year 1782, at which time the clamors of a few soldiers for their pay, alarmed and induced them to move to other places. The declaration of independence was publicly read, from the steps, July 4th, 1776. In the same room,* that had been occupied by congress, the federal convention sat, in 1787. The house is now occupied by the supreme and district state courts below, and Peale's Museum above.

Old College, in Fourth street.

This building stands sixty-six feet back from Fourth street, between High and Mulberry streets, and is one hundred and twenty feet long, and seventy feet wide. The whole lot is one hundred and ninety-eight, by one hundred and fifty feet. The house was originally built in 1740, by the party who left the first Presbyterian church to join the eloquent Whitfield, but it appears, notwithstanding the zeal with which they attended his early preaching, they could not raise funds sufficient to pay the workmen. They accordingly sold it to the trustees of the college in 1749, for £777, 18, 11 3-4, upon condition that they shall set apart a place and room for worship, and also support a free school; giving the trustees power to appoint teachers of school, and to introduce such preachers as they may think proper, so that no particular sect be fixed therein as a settled congregation, and to permit the use of the room set apart for public worship, to such regular ministers of the gospel, as shall sign certain articles of religion annexed to the deed; particularly reserving the right of the use of the building to Whitfield, whenever he should desire to preach therein. This creed is contained in three folio

* The east room on the first floor.

pages, sixteen inches long, and nine wide. It is merely a detail of strict Calvinism. The property, having been accepted, by the trustees, upon the above conditions, they have not deemed themselves authorised to sell the whole building; but one half of it has been disposed of to the "Union Society of Methodists." They have also deemed themselves bound by the words of the conveyance, to permit the use of the room set apart for worship, to all itinerant ministers who apply for the same, and to such it has always been granted. It is also often occupied by the various city congregations, when their own places of worship are repairing, or when a colony is about leaving one of the established societies, and are desirous of erecting a new church. It is scarcely necessary to add, that in a city which prides itself in believing that religion is an affair between the Maker and the made, a subscription to the creed is never required.

United States Bank.

The building occupied by the bank of the United States, was commenced in 1795, and finished in 1798. It was the first public building ever erected in Philadelphia, with portico and pillars. It is a square structure, ninety-six feet in front, and seventy-two deep. The east front, on Third street, consists of six columns, the angle pairs being coupled. The front wall extends beyond the portico, on each side, in two wings, and is ornamented with pilasters. The columns, which are of the Corinthian order, are of marble, and fluted; the front of the building is also marble. The cornice and pediment are of wood work, highly enriched. The tympanum is decorated with the American eagle. The front is said to be nearly a copy of the Dublin Exchange. The sides and rear walls are

of brick, and excepting the four external walls and the vaults, the entire structure is of wood. The roof is covered with copper.

Bank of Pennsylvania.

This noble edifice is composed entirely of marble from the quarries in Montgomery county. The front extends fifty-one feet, and the whole building, including the superb porticos front and back, is one hundred and twenty-five feet in depth. The design is taken from the temple of Minerva, at Athens.

The principal front in Second street, is a portico, of six Ionic columns, three feet in diameter each, with an entablature and pediment. The front and back walls have no openings except the doors. The flanks are plain, without pilasters, divided into a centre mass, with two recessed wings. Each of these divisions has one large arched window, lighting the rooms of the president, cashier, and the banking room, and a pannel or window above. The west front has a portico, similar to that on the east end, under which is a large arch containing the west door, and two windows below, and three in the upper story. The entablature runs without interruption round the building. The centre mass of the building rises eight feet, in a plain Attic, above the entablature, and is covered with a marble roof, in two circular stages. Some of the blocks of marble, composing this roof, weigh 5, and some seven and a half tons. A circular cupola of eight windows, and 15 feet in diameter, covered with a dome, is carried up above the centre opening, and assists in lighting the banking room. This room is circular, and forty-five feet in diameter. Four niches, nine feet wide, and seventeen feet six inches high, and four equal recessed arches, containing the two doors, and the windows are arranged alternately

round the walls. The walls are thirty-eight feet eight inches high. The ceiling is a brick pannelled dome, rising only twelve feet six inches, surrounded by a marble dome, and covered by the cupola. The height from the floor of the hall, to the ceiling of the cupola, is sixty feet, eight inches. The basement story rises five feet above the pavement, and is vaulted throughout. To each portico the access is by ten steps, extending the entire length of the front. The stair cases are marble throughout. The whole of the interior, except the counters and desks, doors and floors, is incombustible. The bank is judiciously placed about thirty feet off from the street; in front are two neat marble watch houses. The lot in the rear is laid out in a grass plot, surrounded by a gravel walk, and the borders filled with ornamental trees and shrubs. The wall in front and rear is about four feet high, mounted with an iron palisade. The first stone was laid in April, 1799, and the whole finished in 1801.

The above is a very inadequate description of this truly noble structure, the exterior of which universally strikes the beholder with an idea of chaste simplicity and grandeur, not seen in any other building in the United States; and according to the declaration of all foreigners of taste, is not surpassed by any in Europe. The architect was Mr. LATROBE, now of Washington, who has in the most grateful terms, acknowledged the assistance he derived from the refined taste, and judgment of Samuel M. Fox, the late president of the bank.*

Philadelphia Bank,

Situate on the south west corner of Chesnut and Fourth streets, commands attention from the novelty

* Oration before the Society of Artists.

of its design, being the first correct specimen of the style, called, improperly, the Gothic, executed in the United States.

This building stands insulated, and presents its principal front on Fourth street. The grounds attached are laid out in gravelled walks and shrubbery, and terminated west by lodges for the watchmen, built after the same style of the main building. The whole enclosed by an iron palisade.

The plan of the banking house is a square, sixty by forty-three feet. The walls are elevated on a stone basement to the height of twenty-six feet, terminated by battlements. At this elevation, the building contracts, in front, to thirty-two feet, and rising, forms a kind of attic or low story, fronted with four buttresses, two of which are crowned with marble fynials or pinnacles.

The entrance into this building is from Fourth street by a flight of marble steps, through a vaulted porch into the banking room. This room occupies nearly the whole area of the plan, except what is necessarily taken up by the money vaults and stair case, and is handsomely divided into different compartments suited to the several offices of the institution, all lying open to the president and cashier's rooms.

Every part of the building is vaulted from the cellar to the roof, and rendered fire proof. The banking room, which is twenty feet high, has its ceiling enriched with mouldings and tracery work; ornaments of the "decorated style of building" of the 14th century.

The archivaults of the president's and cashier's rooms, and of the doors leading to the money vaults and director's room, are terminated by the head of a dog (emblem of fidelity) in the act of guarding a pile of dollars, upon which the head reclines. Four great

windows with pointed arches, filled with tracery work, light the banking room.

From a door leading out of this room, you enter the stair case and ascend by a flight of marble steps, to the director's apartment of business. This is of a curious construction, being octangular in its form, from the centre of which rises a beautiful clouded marble column, carrying a vaulted ceiling, springing in every direction of the room. The general finish of this room varies a little from that below, partaking somewhat of the Anglo Norman style in the round pillars in the angles and the circular tracery, which, together with the painted arch particularize the character of this style. The ceiling is enriched with mouldings and decorated at their intersections with rosets, and a head representing Philadelphia. Two large windows light this apartment, decorated as those below. West of this, lie the library and engraver's rooms.

The cellar or basement story is appropriated altogether for fuel and lumber, except one apartment which is occupied by the printing office. The money and book vaults are very properly placed above the street level, both on account of safety and ventilation. The Gothic style is preserved throughout the whole building. Had the original plan been pursued, of constructing this building of stone instead of brick, its exterior appearance would have been much more interesting, and more in character of the style adopted. As it stands, it is a handsome structure and highly ornamental to our city.

County Court House and City Hall.

The former is at the S. W. corner of Chesnut and Fifth streets, and the latter, at the S. E. corner of Chesnut and Sixth streets. They are plain structures. In the former, the house of representatives sat be-

low, after the removal of the government from New York, and previously to its establishment at Washington. The senate occupied the chamber, where the federal district court is now held. In the latter house, the mayor's office and mayor's court are held, on the first floor; the city councils and city commissioners sit up stairs.

University of Pennsylvania,

Is in Ninth street, between High and Chesnut streets, and was originally built by the state of Pennsylvania, for the accommodation of the president of the United States, on the removal of the temporary seat of government from New York to Philadelphia. President Washington, however, declined the offer of it on constitutional grounds. It is about one hundred feet front, and nearly of the same depth. After remaining unoccupied for some years, it was purchased by the trustees of the university, for the use of that institution.

The building is three stories high: the ascent is by a flight of marble steps, leading into a hall containing the main stair case; from this hall, you enter the grand vestibule which is surmounted by a dome lighted by a cupola: a gallery runs round the vestibule, and is supported by eight Corinthian columns, under which are the doors leading into the lecture rooms and apartments. Doors from the gallery also communicate with the apartments in the second story. The offices are in the basement story. The apartments are spacious, and accommodate the provost and vice provost, besides the classes.

Four years since, a separate building of an octangular form, crowned by a dome, was erected to the

south, but connected with the former, for the express purpose of holding the medical lectures. The rooms are calculated for each particular professor.

The Independent Tabernacle,

Of which the Rev. Mr. Joyce is pastor, is situate up a court from Fourth street, between High and Chesnut streets. It was built in the years 1805—6, and with a great degree of neatness and simplicity. The form of its plan is a parallelogram, terminated at one end by a semi-circle, wherein stand the pulpit and choir. The exterior elevation, presents a range of semi-circular windows below, and a similar range of spacious windows above. The galleries are shallow, and supported entirely from the wall, except that fronting the pulpit, which is carried by columns. The pulpit is spacious, on each side of which are desks for the chief singers. The pews below, are one hundred and sixty-two in number, conveniently arranged, with spacious aisles.

The whole dimensions of this building from out to out, are sixty by ninety feet.

The Baptist Church,

Now erecting in Sansom or George street, above Eighth street, from the originality of its design, deserves a particular description.

The plan of this church, within, is a rotundo, ninety feet diameter, surmounted by a dome, crowned with a lanthorn or cupola, upwards of twenty feet diameter. The walls, with the dome, are elevated upwards of fifty feet above the ground, built of brick, and the dome constructed of short pieces of plank, upon the principle adopted in that of the Halle de Bled, at Paris. From the top of the walls, three steps encir-

cle the building before the swell of the dome appears, the rise of which is at an angle of forty-five degrees. In front and rear of the rotundo, square projections, of sixty feet extent, come forward; that in the rear, to provide space for vestry rooms, rising only one story; that in the front, to accommodate the stair cases of the galleries, rising on a marble basement to the common height of the walls.

The front projection comes to the line of the street, in form of wings, separated by a colonnade, and are crowned by two belfries or cupolas.

The principal entrance into the church will be by a flight of marble steps into an Ionic colonnade; on either hand, are doors leading to the stair cases of the galleries: from this colonnade you pass through a great Venetian door into the grand aisle, leading direct to the baptistry and pulpit; two other aisles are to run parallel with this, and one main aisle to cross the whole in the diameter of the church. At the termination of all these aisles, are doors of outlet from the building. The baptistry is situate in the centre of the circle, in view of every part of the gallery, and will be surrounded by an open balustrade, and when not in use, for the ordinance of baptism, closed over by a floor to accommodate the choir.

The galleries, which are described, concentric with the great circle, circumscribe the nave of the church, except in that section occupied by the pulpit, and are supported by twelve columns. The pulpit, which will be placed to front the grand aisle, is to be a continuation of the galleries, and to come forward, supported by a screen of columns. The space under the pulpit to be closed and thrown into the vestry rooms behind, but may at any time be opened, the screen being constituted of folding doors.

The circumference of the building is lighted by large square windows below, and a ring of semi-circular windows above the galleries. The great lanthorn of the dome, immediately over the baptistry, lights the centre, and ventilates the whole church, being encircled with sashes which open and shut at pleasure. The height to the apex of this lanthorn, from the floor, is upwards of fifty feet.

The foot of the dome will be encompassed by a broad moulded band, above which two other bands will run round. The lanthorn also to have its soffit enriched with mouldings.

The pews below will be so disposed as to run parallel with the transverse diameter of the room, the number of which, together with those in the galleries, will exceed three hundred and twenty, and with the public seats will contain, with comfort, upwards of two thousand five hundred people.

The design of this building was furnished by Mr. Mills, a pupil of Mr. Latrobe, and as the direction of the execution of his design has been wisely committed to him, we may anticipate that the building, when finished, will do credit to his talents, and prove an ornament to our city.

Mr. Mills is the first American architect, regularly educated to the profession, in his own country.

Theatre.

The theatre was first opened in Philadelphia "by a company of comedians from London," on the 15th April 1754, with the "Fair Penitent," and "Miss in her Teens;" a prologue and epilogue, written for the occasion, were spoken by Mr. Rigby and Mrs. Hallam; the part of "the servant" was performed by the late Mr., then "Master Lewis Hallam."

The place of exhibition had been originally built for a store, and was situate in Water street, near Pine street, extending towards the Delaware. How long they played there, is uncertain. They afterwards erected a building expressly for their use in Cedar street, the S. W. corner of Vernon street, then in the outskirts of the city. While performing here, Mr. Douglass joined the corps, who after a few years, went to Jamaica, where he was appointed king's printer. At the date of their first exhibition, popular prejudices were powerful against every species of theatrical exhibition, and petitions were more than once presented to the legislature, to put a stop to them. The synod of the Presbyterians, in a general convocation, July 1759, also lent the aid of their influence against the theatre, by petitions to the governor, and to the legislature, which were published; and a few days after, the theatrical corps announced for exhibition, the "Tragedy of Douglass, by the Rev. Mr. Home, minister of the kirk of Scotland."

Sometime before the revolutionary war, the theatre in Cedar street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, was erected by the elder Mr. Hallam and the late Mr. Henry. Before the commencement of hostilities the whole corps embarked for Jamaica, where they remained until after the peace, when they again returned to this country; but a law of the state prevented their performing for several years. In 1793, Mr. Wignell, who formerly belonged to the old company, arrived with a number of excellent performers, from England, who commenced their career the following winter, in the New Theatre, in Chesnut street, which had been recently built by a company upon a tontine principle.

It is but justice to say, that, whenever required, the proprietors of the theatre have cheerfully lent their assistance in promoting any undertaking for

the public good, and that occasionally the interest of religion has been promoted by their benefactions; but the poor, the public charitable institutions for medical relief, and those for gratuitous education, nay the afflicted, whether from fire or pestilence, in other cities of the union, have on numerous occasions received the benefit of their voluntary labours.

The theatre in Chesnut, near Sixth street, was founded in the year 1791; and enlarged and improved, as it now stands, in 1805. It presents a handsome front on Chesnut street, of ninety feet, including two wings, of fifteen feet each. The centre building is ornamented with two spirited and well executed figures, of tragedy and comedy,* on each side of a great Venetian window, over which, in two circular tablets, are emblematical insignia. The top of this centre building is crowned by a pediment. The wings, opened by large windows, recede a little from the front, above, but project below, twelve feet, to the line of the street, faced with marble; these pavilions are decorated by emblematic figures, in tablets, and connected together by a colonnade of ten fancy Corinthian columns. The extreme depth of the theatre is one hundred and thirty-four feet; the interior is judiciously and handsomely arranged. In the wings are the green room, dressing rooms, scene rooms, &c. Through the projecting wings or pavilions, you pass to the stairs of the galleries; under the colonnade, the left hand door leads to the pit, but to the boxes you ascend in front, by a flight of marble steps, enter the lobby and pass to the corridors, which communicate with all the boxes. Those in front of the stage are disposed in form of an amphitheatre; the seats of the whole, with those of the

* By Rush.

pit and gallery, are arranged so as to give the spectator the greatest advantages.

The stage occupies a front between the boxes of thirty-six feet, and runs back upwards of seventy-one feet. Over the stage, occupying part of the entablature and plafond of the front scene, is an emblematic representation of America, encouraging the drama, under which are the words, "For useful mirth, and salutary woe."

The fronts of the lodges or boxes, together with the ceiling, are handsomely gilt and decorated, hung with corresponding drapery between the columns. The scenery of the stage is well arranged, and calculated both in execution and design to produce the best effect.

For convenience, comfort and elegance of arrangement, few theatres of the size, any where, can vie with this.

This theatre is computed to hold about two thousand persons, of which number nine hundred may be accommodated in the boxes.

The Circus, now the Olympic Theatre,

Of Messrs. Pepin and Brechard, which stands on the corner of Walnut and Ninth streets, was built in the year 1809. The dimensions, eighty feet on Walnut, by one hundred feet on Ninth street. Within, it was circular, seventy-five feet diameter, including the seats, and fifty-four feet, including the area of the riding course. Every office, connected with the circus, was under this roof. Within the present year the building has undergone great improvements and additions; the design of which is, the connection of a theatre with the circus, similar to Sadler's Wells, in London, wherein pantomimes, Olympic exercises,

and such other entertainments as are adapted to this species of amusement, are represented. The riding course will remain as it is, and from the termination of the amphitheatre, a straight line of boxes proceed, till they intersect the stage. This stage has a spacious front, without the avant scene, of fifty-four feet, equal to the diameter of the circus. The orchestra lies between the stage and riding course, on each side of which is a door way from under the stage, for the introduction of the riders into the circus. The additions to the original building make the whole depth equal to one hundred and forty feet.

The entrance into the circus is by Walnut street. The pit is on a level with the riding course; the lodges or boxes are on a level with the stage—a corridor, or passage, communicates with all of them. On this floor are rooms for refreshments; above the boxes are the galleries, part of which is allotted to an upper tier of boxes.

The performances at the circus, are highly entertaining. It is difficult to conceive of greater feats of agility than are exhibited by the performers. The new arrangements will render the exhibitions more interesting and diversified.

Masonic Hall.

This spacious and elegant building is situate in Chesnut, between Seventh and Eighth streets. The lot is one hundred and one feet, seven inches in front, on Chesnut street, extending in depth one hundred and seventy-six feet, to a new twenty feet street, which has been opened in the rear of the lot.

The building is placed about the centre of the lot so as to afford a handsome area in front, laid out in walks, skirted with grass and shrubbery, enclosed

by a dwarf wall, surmounted by an iron palisade, and having two Gothic gates of the same material attached to white marble pillars, capped with Gothic pinnacles, (corresponding with those hereafter mentioned) on the summit of the wall.

The front of the building is eighty-two feet, and its depth, sixty-nine feet; its height, to the top of the roof, seventy feet, and from thence to the top of the spire, including the vane, eighty feet. It is of brick, designed in the Gothic style, having in front, four marble buttresses, of four feet in breadth, extending from a basement, four feet high, to the roof, and capped with pinnacles. In these buttresses are two niches, eight feet in height, and two and a half feet wide, finished with tracery. There are eight windows, fourteen by six feet, with an elegant central window, over the entrance, eleven by eighteen feet.

The ascent to the principal story is by a flight of marble steps, seventeen feet long, supported between two cheek blocks, four feet in height and five feet in breadth: the ornaments on which are the admired quarter foil pannel, surmounted by iron lamp-pieds, of a construction agreeing with the style of the building. The door way and vestibule are enriched with appropriate ornaments: over the door, the large window is conspicuously and beautifully disposed, beneath a regular ox-eye arch. The internal arrangement of the hall exhibits an admirable union of beauty and convenience. The vestibule, twenty-nine by twelvefeet, is finished in superior style, and conducts to the great room on the principal floor, which is seventy-eight feet long by thirty-six feet wide; the ceiling (highly ornamented in stucco,) twenty-two feet in height: the centre, spandrills and soffits are very beautiful. The music gallery is at the eastern end. On this floor are two other neatly finish-

ed apartments, one of them twenty-two by thirty-three feet, and the other seventeen by thirty-three feet. The division of the height of the first story in the southern part of the building into two parts, furnishes two other commodious rooms, immediately over, and of the same dimensions as those just mentioned. The ascent to the second story is through a spacious hall, to which there are entrances from the east and west sides of the building, as well as the front, by a geometrical stair case with mahogany hand rail, supported by a neat balustrade of curled maple.

The northern division of the second story is appropriated to the accommodation of the grand lodge, and the stated meetings of the subordinate lodges, and consists of one splendid room, sixty feet in length by thirty-six feet four inches in breadth, with various adjoining apartments, adapted to the business of the institution. This room is finished in a style of superior elegance, and the furniture and decorations are uncommonly splendid. They are probably not surpassed by those of any similar society.

The southern part of the second story is divided into a banqueting room, thirty-six by twenty feet; a room for the accommodation, more especially of the several chapters of royal arch masons, twenty-nine by thirty-six feet; and several smaller apartments. The chapter room is fitted up and furnished in a style of equal splendour and beauty, though of dissimilar character of architectural decorations and insignia, with the grand lodge room, combined with every peculiar convenience required by that interesting degree of the order.

This edifice is undoubtedly a considerable addition to the many rapid improvements in architecture, which have taken place in this city, within a

few years past, and is highly honourable to the laudable zeal and enterprize of the respectable society who are its proprietors. The addition of its beautiful spire took place on the suggestion of several respectable citizens, who regretted our deficiency in an article of embellishment so essential to the beauty of a great city.

The City Hospital,

Situate on the west side of Schuylkill Fourth street, near the intersection of Francis's Lane, in West Northern Liberties, was erected for the reception of patients, from the city and vicinity, labouring under malignant fever. This spacious and extensive range of buildings was commenced by a former board of health in 1807, and recently completed by the present, and consists of a mansion house, fifty feet front by forty two feet deep, and three stories in height; with wings running east and west, each, one hundred and eight feet long, by twenty-two feet deep, and two stories high; with a piazza twelve feet broad, extending the whole length, enclosed with Venetian blinds, so constructed as to admit or exclude air and light as occasion may require. The mansion house contains twenty rooms, and the wings thirty-six; exclusive of cellars and garrets. The rooms, generally speaking, are judiciously planned for the comfort and accommodation of patients; water is admitted into each room by means of pipes, communicating with a reservoir supplied by a pump. Pure air can be admitted into the rooms by ventilators, and impure air discharged. Four or five hundred patients, it is presumed, may be conveniently accommodated, exclusive of the room necessary for a steward, physician, and the requisite attendants.

The buildings front the south, and are sufficiently near the city to admit of the safe and convenient removal of the sick.

When selecting a site for so useful and necessary an institution, as a city hospital, it is much to be regretted that a more elevated situation was not chosen, commanding a view of the city: it might then have been ranked among the ornamental buildings in its vicinity, and would also have been equally convenient and free of access, as the present.

Public officers, in erecting permanent structures, ought always to consider, that the credit of a country is connected with the taste and situation of the public buildings, and when the purposes to which they are to be applied will admit, attention ought always to be paid to both.

Literary Characters.

Births. Deaths.	
1674—1751.	James Logan. Classical and Oriental Literature, Law, Politics, Botany.
	Thomas Makin. Latin Description of Pennsylvania.
1701—1777.	John Bartram. Botany.
1702—1764.	Gilbert Tennant. Sermons.
1705—1779.	Francis Allison, D. D. Classical Literature, Divinity.
1706—1790.	Benjamin Franklin. Natural Philosophy, Politics. 4 vols. of his works have been recently published by Wm. Duane, of Philadelphia.
1712	Ebenezer Kinnersley, Natural Philosophy.*

* See Franklin's Experiments and Observations on Electricity. London 1769. In this work Dr. Franklin makes acknowledgments to his friends, Thomas Hopkinson, Philip Syng and others, for their assistance and hints.

Births. Deaths.	
1722—1793.	James Sproat. Sermons.
1722—1808.	John Redman, M. D. Medicine.
1728—1803.	Wm. Smith, D. D. Sermons, Astronomy. His works in 2 vols. were published last year by his son Charles.
1732—1803.	John Ewing, D. D. Mathematics, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy. His lectures on Natural Philosophy, have been published in 1 vol. 8vo.
1732—1796.	David Rittenhouse. Astronomy.
1735—1789.	John Morgan, M. D. Medicine.
1736—1763.	Thomas Godfrey.* Poetry. Plays.
1738—1791.	Francis Hopkinson. Law. Miscellaneous Literature. Works in 3 vols. 8vo.
1742—1767.	Nath. Evans. Poetry.
1742—1798.	James Wilson. Law Lectures. His works are published in 3 vols. 8vo.
	Lewis Evans. Map of the Middle Colonies. Analysis of the same. Published 1755.
	Nicholas Scull. Map of Pennsylvania. Published 1759.
1791.	Peter Markoe. Poetry.
1755—1795.	Wm. Bradford. Inquiry how far the punishment of death is necessary in Pennsylvania, 1793.
1793.	Wm. Waring. Mechanical Philosophy.
1739—1798.	Jacob Duchè. Sermons. 2 vols.
1777—1804.	John B. Linn. Poetry. Theology.
1734—1808.	J. Dickinson. Politics. Works in 2 vols.
1809.	James Stewart, M. D. Medicine.
1810.	Charles B. Brown. Miscellaneous Literature.

* Son of Thomas Godfrey, inventor of the quadrant, called Hadley's quadrant.

Franklin's Legacy.

Dr. Franklin left one thousand pounds sterling to the corporation of the city, for the purpose of loaning "to such young married artificers, under the age of twenty-five years, as have served an apprenticeship in the city, and faithfully fulfilled the duties required in their indentures." Two sureties are required to sign a bond, with the applicant, for the repayment of the money; the sums are to be proportioned by the discretion of the managers; but none are to exceed £60, nor to be less than £15 to each applicant. In order to serve as many as possible in their turn, as well as to make the repayment of the principal borrowed, more easy, each borrower is required to pay, with the yearly interest, one tenth part of the principal, which sum of principal and interest, shall be again lent out to fresh borrowers. The interest is to be at the rate of five per cent. that is, one per cent. lower than the interest as established by law. The corporation of the city were intrusted with the fund, and requested to undertake the management of it; and agreeably to the desire of the donor, it has been regularly loaned, and, at the present time, has increased to more than double the original sum. The following is the last statement of this fund, by the city treasurer.

Amount of interest at five per cent on obligations, on 31st December, 1810,	$9,063	00
Balance in the treasury,	483	80
	9,546	80
Deduct amount of the legacy, originally one thousand pounds, sterling,	4,444	44
Increase of the legacy on 31st December, 1810,	5,102	36

The principle that actuated the benevolent deviser of the legacy was certainly highly praiseworthy, viz. the "assistance of young married artificers in setting up their business;" and originated from what occurred to himself. "I have considered," he remarks, "that among artizans, good apprentices are most likely to make good citizens, and having myself been bred to a manual art, printing, in my native town, and afterwards assisted to set up my business in Philadelphia, by kind loans of money from two friends there, which was the foundation of my fortune, and of all the utility in life, that may be ascribed to me: I wish to be useful even after my death, if possible, in forming and advancing other young men, that may be serviceable to their country."

At the end of one hundred years, if not done before, one hundred thousand pounds of the capital is to be employed in bringing the waters of the Wissahickon creek into the town, so as to supply the inhabitants. He also recommends making the Schuylkill completely navigable. At the end of the second hundred years, four millions, sixty-one thousand pounds are to be divided between the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, and the government of Pennsylvania.

Two thousand pounds were left by Dr. Franklin to the town of Boston, his native place, for purposes similar to the above.

Private Provision for the Poor.

In p. 292, is given an account of the public provision for the support of the poor of the city and county, who are incapable of earning their living, by reason of age, or chronic disability, or who are sick and unable to pay for medical relief; there is also relief

of other natures provided for them, owing to the bounty of individuals.

1. "The Fund for supplying the Necessitous Poor of the City of Philadelphia with Fuel," consists of the following species of stock, viz.

One thousand nine hundred and thirty-two dollars eighty-eight cents of 3 per cent. stock of the United States. This stock was purchased by the proceeds of a performance in horsemanship, at the Old Circus, by the late Mr. Ricketts.

Four shares of stock of the bank of Pennsylvania. This stock is a part of the proceeds of the old free masons lodge, in Lodge Alley, on part of the lot now occupied by the bank of Pennsylvania, and was sold under an act of the legislature of Pennsylvania, of 6th September, 1785.*

Fifty shares of water loan.

Twenty-seven of said shares were produced by a legacy of one thousand pounds, given by the late John Bleakley, esq. by his will, dated 19th April, 1802, to the corporation of the city of Philadelphia, as a fund to procure fuel during the winter season, &c. and the remaining

Twenty-three shares were produced by the sum of two thousand two hundred and seventy-eight dollars fifty-nine cents, being the residuary legacy of Elizabeth Kearkpatrick,† which she bequeathed to the said corporation for the benefit of the poor.

The annual proceeds of said stock is as follows, viz.

Interest on $1932, 88, of 3 per cent.	$57 96
Dividends on the 4 bank shares,	128
Interest on the 50 shares water loan,	300
	$485 96

* See p. 290.

† The widow of a house carpenter.

The above is distributed amongst the poor of the city, in wood.

2. "The Fund, to relieve those who may be reduced to the necessity of being placed in the City Hospital, during the existence of the Yellow Fever," consists of the following stock, viz.

Twenty seven shares of water loan were produced by a legacy of one thousand pounds, which the late John Bleakley, esq. by his will, dated 19th April, 1802, gave to the corporation of the city of Philadelphia, to establish a fund under the above name.

During the yellow fevers of 1803 and 1805, the interest on the above stock was paid over to the board of health.

The city having, providentially, had no visitation of the yellow fever since 1805, the interest which accrued on the above stock was, in the beginning of 1811, directed by the councils to be invested in stock; and it procured eight shares of water loan.

So that said fund now consists of thirty-five shares of water loan, giving an annual interest of two hundred and ten dollars.

Among the distinguished benefactors of Philadelphia, the late JOHN KEBLE stands conspicuous, he having left a very large sum in the hands of the episcopal ministers of Philadelphia, to be distributed to pious and charitable purposes, according to their judgment.

Mr. Keble was indebted to the charity of the "Blue Coat Hospital of London," for his education. He arrived in this country very young, and was for a long series of years a clerk in the land office of Pennsylvania. This situation furnished him with the opportunity of acquiring land upon advantageous terms, and of selling again to a profit to the large speculators, at the time when the land mania prevailed. His expenses being but small, and his in-

dustry unceasing, he accumulated a very large fortune. By his marriage he acquired some property, which he by will bequeathed among his wife's relations. The residue of his estate, except some trifling legacies, he left to the trustees before-mentioned.

The distribution was as follows:

To the contributors of the Pennsylvania hospital, - - -	$20,800	
To the Philadelphia dispensary, -	16,812	94
To the Magdalen Society, - -	14,580	78
To the Welsh Society, - -	3,077	74
To the Humane Society, - -	2,218	50
To the Society for the Relief of Poor and aged Members of the German Lutheran Congregation in the City of Philadelphia, &c. - -	1,075	
To the Pennsylvania Society for the abolition of Slavery, &c. -	1,096	
To the Philadelphia Society for the Establishment and Support of Charity Schools, - - -	3,184	50
To the Hibernian Society for the Relief of Emigrants from Ireland, &c. -	3,127	94
To the German Society contributing for the Relief of distressed Germans, &c.	3,271	94
To the Society for the Relief of Poor and distressed Masters of Ships, &c.	5,335	50
To the Society for the Institution and Support of Sunday Schools, &c. -	2,198	
To the Scots Thistle Society, -	3,349	17
To the University of Pennsylvania, -	7,413	83
To the Academy of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the city of Philadelphia, - - - -	15,057	63
To the Philadelphia French Benevolent Society, - - - -	704	64
	$103,114	11

The late William Carter, and —— Petty, two of the early inhabitants of Philadelphia, left one hundred dollars each, to be laid out in bread, to be annually distributed to the poor of the city, by the board of guardians. An additional provision for a supply of bread to the poor, arises from a donation of the late John Thompson, of two hundred dollars, which sum is to be equally divided every year between the "Female Society for the employment of the poor;" and the "Female Hospitable Society."

The following was omitted to be noticed among the charitable societies:

Society for Promoting Vaccination among the Poor.

On the 10th of March, 1809, a number of persons had a meeting, and declared by the following minute, "That the object of their assembling, was to consider of the expediency of establishing a society for promoting vaccination, a preventive of the small pox, especially among the poorer class of society." On the 29th of the same month, a constitution was proposed and adopted, which provides for the appointment of an acting committee of twelve members, a clerk, treasurer, and six physicians; it also directs that each individual admitted into membership shall pay two dollars, and an annual subscription.

The members of the society are divided into committees, and suitable districts of the city and liberties, being assigned to them, it is their duty to seek for objects recognised by the association, and report them to the physicians, who call at their respective dwellings, and vaccinate them free of expense.

The physicians are paid by the society for their professional services. The association is encouraged

to persevere in its labours, having already had about three thousand persons vaccinated.

Tours in the Vicinity of Philadelphia.

No city in the United States affords so many diversified rides in its immediate vicinity, as Philadelphia. Almost every street leads to a new route, which after a short distance, is crossed by other roads that lead back to the city, so that the ride may at any time be shortened at pleasure, without the necessity of returning by the same route that you took when going out.

The following tours are in particular worth notice.

Proceeding down Fifth street, you enter the Passyunk road, and pass numerous gardens that supply the Philadelphia markets with vegetables; and several cross roads that lead to the Gloucester point road, and to the lower bridge on Schuylkill. At the distance of about three miles, by turning off to the left at the "Blue ball tavern," you come to the luxuriant meadows of Schuylkill point or Greenwich, where a practical farmer, or an amateur, will be highly gratified by viewing grass fields, in the highest possible state of cultivation, and covered with noble cattle. These meadows form the neck of land between the Delaware and Schuylkill, the inroads of which, on the exposed part, are defended by a strong bank, faced with stone.*

Returning from those charming fields, to the main road, we pass many natural meadows, extending to the Schuylkill, upon crossing which, we land on State island. Turning the eye to the left, on the Delaware

* The owners of those meadows are incorporated by law, and support the banks out of a common fund.

shore, we see two rows of buildings, part of which were erected at an early period, and used until 1801, as a lazaretto, for the reception of sick persons arriving from sea. Here the peaceable French settlers from Nova Scotia, were landed, and accommodated for some time, after being cruelly shipped off, and their settlement destroyed, by an English naval force, about the year 1756. To the south east and beyond these buildings, the flag at Fort Mifflin is seen. Persons desirous of viewing that interesting spot, may readily find a conveyance by inquiring at the ferry tavern. State island is the great resort of snipes and woodcocks, and on that account much frequented by our sportsmen.

Proceeding down through an immense extent of meadows, equal in richness and produce to any in the world, for about a mile and a half, the road turns off to the right, and comes out at the "Blue bell inn," on the Chester road,* or if a greater extent of ride be desired, after having proceeded along the right hand road a small distance, the first road to the left, at the south end of "Boon's dam," may be taken; this leads through extensive natural meadows to Darby creek. The distance is about five miles, and the road level. In sight of the creek, on the Delaware, are the new Lazaretto, and the buildings connected with that establishment. Crossing the creek, in a scow, you come shortly into the southern post road, at the eleven mile stone; turning to the left, you are within four miles of the town of Chester. At the first creek, from the turn off, on this road, is the tan yard of Messrs. M'Ilvains, where the curious may see the various manipulations in tanning leather, per-

* The spade and shovel manufactory, at the Bell, will afford amusement to those who have not seen the process of making those common tools.

formed by means of mechanical contrivances, which greatly diminish the labour of the process.

Chester is the seat of justice of Delaware county, and in the early settlement of the province was a place of considerable note. The Swedes who first settled in the town and adjacent land, named it "Upland," after a province in their own country. It was here that the first English settlers landed, and that Penn assembled the first representatives, and held the first court of justice. The house, in which the legislature sat, was standing a few years since.

In the church yard, upon the back of a dark stone, raised beneath an old elm, is the following inscription.

In Barbarian bondage
And cruel tyranny
For ten years together
I served in slavery
After this mercy brought me
To my country fair
At last I drowned was
In river Delaware.

On the other side is the following inscription:

For
The memory of Francis Brooke
who died August the 19th
1704
Aged 50 years.

If a more distant excursion, or a view of the celebrated flour mills on Brandywine, be desirable, the main road to Wilmington may be taken. The mills are thickly placed on each side the stream; and at one, or more of them, may be seen the various operations of the manufacture of flour, from the hoisting up of the grain from the shallop, to the packing of the flour in a barrel, performed by the ingenious ma-

chinery of our countryman, and self taught genius, OLIVER EVANS.

Proceeding to the westward, by way of High street, the first object that strikes the attention is the bridge, over the Schuylkill; designed by that original and self taught genius TIMOTHY PALMER, of Newburyport.* From the middle of this bridge, especially if the tide be up, the eye will be gratified by a fine prospect of both shores, some handsome country seats being on the bank, and the land agreeably undulated: the United States arsenal is seen in a south-eastern direction, distant about two miles. Proceeding over the river, and ascending the hill, we come to the board-yard of Messrs. M'Ilvains, where a few minutes may be agreeably passed away in viewing an expeditious contrivance to dress shingles, by knives fixed in a wheel, which is connected with a shaft, and turned by a horse. A man and boy will readily dress, carry out and pile away two thousand in a day, but by attaching the works to a water wheel, the same hands could finish three thousand shingles daily. Two sets of hands might be employed on the same machine. The turnpike, leading to Lancaster, takes to the right: the road due west, leads through the village of Hamilton, in sight, to West Chester, distant twenty-three miles.

The great southern post road passes to the left: proceeding down it, you have a fine view of the city; and on the right are seen the progressive inclosures and improvements of land, which, after the woods had been cut down, was suffered to grow up into a thicket, almost impenetrable, until the recent sale of the lots; and in a few years the land will be covered

* For a particular account of the bridge, see the Memoirs of the Agricultural Society, Philadelphia. Vol. I.

with the boxes of the citizens, whose avocations may not permit a more distant retreat from the heat of the town.

At the distance of about a mile, is the "Woodlands," the elegant seat of William Hamilton, esq. to which every genteel stranger has ready access. Here every thing will be seen, that can charm the eye, or gratify the admirer of rural scenery, the man of taste, the botanist, or lover of fine arts.

About two miles down the same road, a white gate, on the left, points out the entrance to the botanic garden of Mr. Bartram, which was begun about eighty-three years since, by John Bartram, and contains about eight acres. From the house there is a gentle descent to the river Schuylkill; from the bank of which a fine prospect opens of that river, and of rich meadows up and down on both sides. The Delaware is also seen at a distance. The garden contains many of the tall southern forest trees, which have been successively introduced by the father, or his son William, and have been naturalized, among which the following deserve particular notice.

Cupressus disticha, bald cypress; Pinus palustris, long leaved pine; Magnolia auriculata; M. tripetala; M. grandiflora. Franklinea Alatamaha, Œsculus pavia, Œ. flava, horse chesnut; besides many shrubs of great beauty and excellence: of all which supplies may be had. If the ride be continued to Chester, a stop may be made at the "Plough Inn," about three miles below Darby, from which place there is a charming prospect in clear weather, of the Delaware, and the intermediate fields.

North Eastern Route.

Passing up Front street as far as the hay scales, take the right hand road, and crossing the turnpike, (leading to Frankford, Bristol, &c.) you ride on the

bank of the Delaware through Kensington, called Shakamexunk by the natives; here, in addition to the pleasing spectacle which is exhibited, of ship building, in all the various stages, you are gratified with a fine view of the harbour of Philadelphia; and of the village of Camden and Cooper's ferry, on the opposite shore. It was here too, tradition tells us, that WILLIAM PENN formed his first treaty with the Indian natives, in 1682: the stump of a venerable elm tree, (blown down March 3, 1810,) the branches of which is said to have formed a canopy for the peaceful counsellors, may yet be seen on the bank, (immediately in front of a singularly constructed, and ancient edifice) the only frail memorial to designate the spot where that primitive, and celebrated negociation was conducted.

Leaving the river, you go to what is called the Point no Point road, passing the glass house, on the right; and in addition to extensive market gardens, and several handsome summer retreats, you cannot fail to be interested by beholding a range of meadow, three miles long, banked in from the Delaware, on which herds of cattle are seen grazing. Having progressed six miles up the Point no Point road, you may visit an inn, to which the right hand way conducts, or taking the left, may cross Frankford creek, to a village of that name, now in sight. After crossing the creek, the right hand road affords a very pleasant ride, and comes out above Holmesburgh, distant eleven miles from town. From Frankford you may pass down the turnpike to the city, and if you please, call at Harrowgate, about a mile below the town, on the right. When you have reached the city, from hence, your ride will have been fourteen miles. If, when at Frankford, inclination prompt to a more extensive tour, you may pass up the turnpike, seven miles, to the Fox Chase tavern;

a spacious white edifice, and well provided inn, situated at the junction of two roads; here you may deliberate whether, by pursuing the right hand one, you will visit Bath, an elegant establishment, one mile northward of Bristol, and twenty miles from Philadelphia,* or take the left, and pass over a fine country, through the village of Morrisville, and thence across the Delaware bridge to the city of Trenton, in New Jersey. From Trenton you may return by the post road, through Bristol, and visit the rural city of Burlington, immediately opposite to it, on the New Jersey shore.

From Frankford you may take another course. At the upper end of the village a road passes off from the turnpike to the left hand; pursuing this, you ride a few miles, passing Oxford church; thence, a short distance to a place called the Fox Chase; here it will be proper to inquire the most direct way past Friend's meeting house, (Abington,)† near which is the cave, for many years inhabited by the celebrated Benjamin Lay, a singular but pious character, to Jenkin Town: being now ten miles from the city, you may either return there or proceed northwardly, four miles, to Willow Grove, where, at Rex's tavern, you can be well entertained: here is also a fine spring, highly impregnated with iron, and a spacious bath house, supplied with the mineral water, for the accommodation of visitors.

North Route.

The most direct way to Germantown, is to pass up Third street, at the extremity of which, you meet

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* The water is chalybeate, and highly useful in cases of pure debility, gravel, jaundice, &c.

† This place is very healthful; there is also a chalybeate spring of considerable powers.

the turnpike road, and at the distance of six miles from the city, reach that healthful village. There, are to be had the well known woollen hosiery, which bear the name of the town, manufactured in the families of the German settlers. Germantown is a summer retreat for a number of citizens, and excepting its airy and elevated situation, being on the first ridge after you leave Philadelphia, it has little to interest or detain strangers. From this town you may pass by several roads in a westwardly direction, into what is called the township line road, and thus vary the ride back to the city, which exhibits a fine view from the heights. Previously to leaving the township line road, and resuming the turnpike, into which it conducts you, about two miles from Philadelphia, you may be gratified by visiting "Upsal botanic garden," established and conducted by Bernard M'Mahon. This garden is near the junction of the township line and turnpike roads. When you have reached the city, your ride will have been thirteen miles.

If, when at Germantown, you wish to extend your excursion, you may pass up the turnpike, through the village of Cresham, ascending as you proceed, to Chesnut-hill;* thence to the Perkiomen creek: a short distance from the bridge which crosses that stream, are the celebrated lead mines, well worth visiting. The mineralogist will be amply repaid by his visit to this place.

North Western Route.

A most delightful ride is offered by pursuing the following course. Having crossed the Schuylkill

* From this place the view is extensive and picturesque.

bridge, (High street) take the first right hand road, this will conduct you along the river Schuylkill, sometimes on its margin, at others on its high banks; the tasteful villas scattered on both sides of this beautiful stream, added to the variegated decorations of nature, cannot fail to gratify. Having proceeded on this road about four miles, you may either stop at Mendenhall's inn, or cross the river on a chain bridge of modern construction, a short distance above, and in sight of the falls, to a house of public entertainment, called the Falls Tavern, on the eastern side of the Schuylkill. The oil mill of Mr. Hagner at this place, may prove interesting to some. You are now on the Ridge road, and may either return by it to the city, go to Germantown, or proceed upward, passing Robeson's flour mills, on the Wissahiccon creek,* near its confluence with the Schuylkill, thence over a fine picturesque country to Spring Mill,† well worth visiting, near which is the vineyard of the Pennsylvania Vine Company.

You are now again on the margin of the river, and will certainly be gratified with the scenery presented to view; to enjoy which, on your return to the city, you may, (though the road is not very good) having crossed the Schuylkill at the ferry, proceed along its shore, visiting on your way, a soap stone quarry, and likewise be interested by witnessing twelve saws ingeniously contrived to move by water, for cutting large blocks of marble: a short distance below this, you cross on what is called the Flat Rock

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* The scenery up this creek is very romantic; the creek passes in a serpentine course among majestic hills, from the sides of which rocks in rude disorder, impend over the stream.

† This spring is a real curiosity. The water never freezes; nor does that of the Schuylkill, for some distance above and below where the spring empties into it.

bridge, built last year,* thence go eastwardly to the Ridge road, and back to Philadelphia.

The mineralogist will not regret a scramble on either shore of the Schuylkill, from Spring Mill, to a few miles below.

In addition to these short excursions around the city, strangers, who have leisure, would be gratified by the following tour. First, visit Easton on the Delaware, the views near which place, are uncommonly picturesque: one in particular, about four miles on this side of the town, will command attention. From Easton to the Wind Gap or opening through the Kittatinny or Blue Mountain, the distance is about twelve miles; a visit to that place and to the Water Gap, or place of passage of the Delaware through the same mountain, some miles to the east, will be amply repaid, and an examination of the localities will furnish the geologist with materials for an inquiry into the cause of those two singular disruptions of the great primordial ridge. From the gap, the rout may be to the Moravian towns of Nazareth and Bethlehem, where the primitive manners, and the peculiar discipline of that religious society, particularly at the latter place, cannot fail to interest. Then proceed to Reading, where the grand views from the Schuylkill's bank enchant the beholder: to Hummell's town, near to which is the curious and interesting Swetara cave; to Harrisburgh, on the Susquehanna, recently fixed on as the future seat of the state government; to Carlisle, Chambersburgh and Shippensburgh. Returning through York and Lancaster, the stranger will be gratified by passing through a rich and highly cultivated country.

* This bridge is well worth examining.

At the sea shore, Long Branch, N. J.: the Yellow Springs, in Chester county, and Bath, near Bristol, on the Delaware, invalids will find health, gaiety and fashion.

Projected Improvements.

In 1790, a noble scheme was set on foot by some patriotic citizens of Philadelphia, to connect the Delaware with the western lakes by a chain of inland navigation: and on their suggestion, commissioners were appointed by law to determine the most eligible route, and to calculate the cost of the intended measure. Two companies were incorporated in 1791 and 1792, to undertake the work; one, for connecting the Schuylkill and Susquehanna, a distance of seventy-nine miles, and the other for uniting the waters of the Delaware and Schuylkill, along the east bank of the latter river, sixteen miles to Norristown. The capital of each company was four hundred thousand dollars. An eminent engineer, from England, was sent for, but in the eagerness to have the work finished, much money was expended before his arrival. Upon a due examination of the ground and work of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal, he reported that the whole might be completed for the sum subscribed; six miles were nearly completed, but the stockholders declined paying their instalments, and the work ceased. The legislature granted a lottery to aid both canals; the second class of which was badly managed, and thus the progress of the scheme was stopped, after two hundred and twenty-one thousand seven hundred and ten dollars had been expended.

At the last session of the legislature, a law was passed, which it is to be hoped will have the effect of finishing this useful and important plan of internal navigation.

By the law, permission is granted for a union to take place between the two companies, and to open a complete canal and lock navigation from one or more points on the river Susquehanna to the tide waters on Schuylkill or Delaware, or both; also to contract for supplying the city and Northern Liberties and Southwark, with water, and making wet and dry docks. When the canal shall be completed, the property is to be vested in the company, for fifty years, and when the tolls shall exceed twenty-five per cent, neat annual profit, the excess shall compose a fund for the redemption of the canal, so as to render it free. Permission is also granted to extend their route to Lake Erie, or other waters of any neighbouring state, by canals and lock navigation, or turnpike; and to raise, by lottery, the sum of three hundred and forty thousand dollars as a sinking fund, on which no dividend can be raised. It is hoped and expected, that congress will grant a certain portion of the north western territory, as a fund to redeem the capital expended, and assist the company, by loans, from time to time, as the work may progress, either in money or in certificates of the United States, redeemable by said extensive territory, which by an inland water communication with the Atlantic, will become highly valuable. It is also hoped and expected, that future legislatures, seeing the progress, and convinced of the necessity and benefit arising to the state from canals, will grant a sum of money per mile, whenever two or three miles may have been well finished and in operation.

Number of Carriages, at different times, in Philadelphia.

In the year 1759, an accurate list was taken of the names of every citizen, who kept a four wheel chaise

of any kind ;* from which it appeared that thirty-seven was the whole number. Single horse chairs were numerous. In 1772, there were eighty-eight four wheeled carriages.† In 1794, the receiver of duty on pleasure carriages, made the following return.

520 Chairs and 33 Sulkeys.
80 Light Waggons.
137 Coaches.
22 Phætons.
35 Chariots.
33 Coaches.—Total, 307 four wheeled carriages.

In 1801, when the tax ceased, there were, exclusive of the county, 396 four wheeled carriages, and 588 two wheeled chaises. At present there can be no doubt of their being much multiplied. The increase of public hacks, alone, would greatly swell the amount.

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* MS. of the late I. Norris.
† MS. of P. du Simitiere.

ERRATA.

Page 22, line 10 from the bottom, for *disposition* read *deposition*. Page 42, line 12, from bottom, for *succeed* read *succeeds*. Page 44, line 3, dele *are*. Page 47, line 2, for *lessened* read *lessen*. Page 81, line 5, for *American* read *Pennsylvanian*. Page 84, line 4, for *Gentler* read *Zentler*. Page 84, line 5, for *Aurora* read *Correspondent*. For the correction of error, respecting the Number of Daily News-paper impressions, see the Appendix. Page 92, line 8, for 1809 read 1789. Page 139, note, for 1803 read 1804. Page 144, line 12, from bottom, for *ceae* read *cae*. Page 235, in a few copies, the name of *Joseph Levens* was omitted among the managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital. Page 322, line 11 from bottom, between "any" and "building," add *other*. Page 324, line 4 from bottom, for *S. W.* read *S. E.* Line 3, from bottom, for *fifth* read *sixth*. Line 2, from bottom, for *sixth* read *fifth*.

APPENDIX.

NEWS-PAPER IMPRESSIONS.

In page 84, an error was committed, respecting the number of weekly impressions of News-papers. The following statement is given by Mr. Robinson, in his Directory for 1811.

"Eight daily papers, distributing upwards of 8,328 sheets; 4,500 in the morning, and 3,828 every evening. Nine papers, once a week, that distribute 7,058 sheets: two, twice a week, distributing 1,992 sheets: two, three times a week, that distribute 1,920 sheets."

In page 138, it is stated that Mr. Reuben Haines originated the idea of the Hose Companies; but I now learn that the name of ROBERTS VAUX, ought to have been connected with that of his friend, on the occasion. The original plan of a Hose Company was sketched by him, with estimates of costs, &c. and his perseverance and judgment greatly aided in organizing the troublesome and novel undertaking. The other active and early members of the first Hose Company, were William Morrison, Joseph Lea, Samuel Hazard, J. P. Parke.

The City Councils, by a recent ordinance, have afforded a partial aid to the Hose Companies, by the

grant of $1,000, but the entire expense should be defrayed by the public. It is certainly enough if the youth give their time, and risque their health and lives, in extinguishing fires, without being subject to the least expense.

The Church of St. Michael, in north Fifth street, belonging to the Lutherans, was omitted among the places of worship. It was built in 1743, and is 72 feet, by 44; and 22 feet high.

Among the notices of "printing," p. 86, the Bible, printed and published by Robert Aitken, of Philadelphia, ought to have been mentioned. He commenced it in 1781, and finished it in 1782: it was in 12mo, and was recommended to the public patronage by Congress. It was neatly executed.

Page 21, 4th line from the bottom, after the word "formed," substitute the following for what is given. —"each of 396 feet: two streets, viz. Twelfth and Thirteenth, were added, each 50 feet broad: from Thirteenth to Broad street, the distance is 528 feet; and through the middle of this square, Juniper street, 28 feet broad, was laid out by order of the executive council during the war." Broad street was originally, &c. &c.

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